The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6117. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1871. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Situation in France Apparently Approaching a Crisis.

Heavy and Intermittent Cannonading the Rule.

Nearly All of the Communal Batteries Demolished.

Fort Issy and Other Southern Forts Nearly Silenced.

Communal Requisitions on the Paris Railway Companies.

Epping Forest to be Made a Public Park for the English People.

THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

Heavy Cannonading Again the Rule—The Versailles Army Evidently in the Ascendant—Facts and Rumors—The Southern Forts Dilapidated.

VERSAILLES, April 28, via LONDON 29th.—Marshal MCMAHON went to Reuil today and returns to-night. Fort Issy scarcely replies to the Versailles batteries. An attack upon the fort is imminent.

PARIS, April 28, via LONDON 29th.—There has been heavy firing today south and west of the city. It slackened during the afternoon, but is now again violent. The Versaillists are attacking all points simultaneously. The erection of barracks in the interior of the city has been hastened. The Commune has made a requisition for 200,000 francs upon the railway companies. Provisions arrive but seldom, and are growing scarce. It is possible that before long the Central Committee will attempt to arrest the members of the Commune. The *Telegraph's* special says it is expected that Fort Issy will be stormed to-night. All communication between Paris and the Departments will probably be stopped, the railway companies refusing to pay to the Commune the money demanded of them.

VERSAILLES, April 28—Evening.—The southern forts were bombarded furiously all day yesterday. Vanvres replied vigorously. The night passed quietly. The strength of the Nationals is decreasing rapidly from the incessant fire and fatigues to which they are subjected. The *Français* says the troops of the Commune do not now exceed 25,000 in number.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Times'* specials state that at daybreak yesterday the insurgents attacked Les Moulineaux, Pierre, Clamart and Chattilon, but were repulsed.

The *Daily News'* Paris special says the Ministry of War accuse M. THIERS of using Prussian guns and *mitrailleuses*.

PARIS, April 29.—This morning the cannonade ceased along the whole line. The southern forts are in a dilapidated condition, and it is believed will soon be untenable. The forts will, under orders of the Commune, be blown up in case its troops are obliged to abandon them. Earthworks have been constructed to replace them.

Requisitions on Railways by the Commune—Decrees by Gen. Cluseret—Arrival of French Prisoners from Germany.

VERSAILLES, April 28—Evening.—The Northern Railway has paid the 300,000 francs, and the Lyons Railway 692,000 francs demanded by the Commune. The other lines have also paid the sums assessed upon them, excepting the Western Railway, which, it is stated, will be sequestrated. A decree issued by Gen. CLUSERET divides the army of the Commune into two corps, one for the external and the other for the internal defense of Paris. Gen. DOMBROWSKI commands the external army and Gen. LA CECILIA the internal army. Another decree of Gen. CLUSERET urges that the officers of the National Guard be furnished with regular commissions.

HAVRE, April 28—Evening.—A fresh convoy of French prisoners from Germany has arrived at Cherbourg by sea. The Versailles Government has ordered that the provisioning of Paris by way of the Seine be entirely stopped. Today being the occasion of the municipal elections in Havre, the workmen who are partisans of the Paris Commune have issued a revolutionary address. No disturbance has yet occurred.

BERLIN, April 28—Evening.—Gen. CLUSERET has replied to the intercession of Gen. FABRICE that he will propose to the Commune to release the Archbishop of Paris and the other ecclesiastics now in prison.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Peace Conference—Ratification of the Austro-American Treaty—A New English Public Park.

BRUSSELS, April 29.—Difficulties have arisen in the Peace Congress on the subject of the contributions and requisitions made in France since the conclusion of the armistice.

VIENNA, April 29.—The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has ratified the Naturalization treaty with the United States. The Hungarian Diet has not yet taken action upon the subject.

LONDON, April 29.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. COWPER TEMPLE submitted a motion in favor of the reservation of a part of Epping Forest for a public park. The motion was opposed by Mr. LOWE and Mr. GLADSTONE, because the property belonged to the Crown and not to the public. Mr. HARCOURT argued that the public were the owners of the grounds, and not the Crown. Upon a division there was a majority of 101 against the Government.

A Bad Break in Erie Canal.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 29.—The break in the Erie Canal at the Ox-bow is extensive. Fully thirty thousand yards of earth has gone out. It will require fifteen days to effect repairs. Considerable damage was done to the farms, roads and buildings below. A bridge was destroyed, a mill-dam carried away, and one or two barns swept away. The canal-boat *Barney Bird* was carried through the break and left a mile distant, somewhat damaged. Two men and a woman were on the boat, but escaped injury. The Canal authorities are taking active measures to repair the break. The earth will have to be drawn a considerable distance.

NEWFOUNDLAND CABLE.

The Prince Edward's Island and New-Brunswick Line Repaired.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward's Island, April 29.—The New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company's cable, connecting this island with New-Brunswick, was repaired yesterday afternoon.

A REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

The Republican Legislators in Council at Albany—Their Appeal to the People—The Democratic Corruption Measures Denounced.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—The Republican members of the Legislature have issued an address to the people of the State, in which they say the election of a Democratic Speaker and the appointment of partisan Committees were accomplished by counting out TWOMBLY and counting in CASEY; that by this act the Democratic managers seized the control of the entire law-making power of the State; that against Republican efforts and votes, they practically abolished the New-York Registry law, throwing the ballot boxes open to fraud; that fearing the restraint of officers acting under the authority of the laws of Congress, and publicity afforded by independent inspectors, they have provided for boxes for votes cast for members of Congress and Presidential electors separate from those for State and local officers; that they have by amending the charter for New-York taken the right of election of School Commissioners away from the people and extended the terms of office of other officials; that by enacting a new Tax law for that city they dictate to the Supervisors the amount of tax they shall levy; that they have legislated in behalf of officials in Buffalo at the expense of the people; that though their supremacy was momentarily suspended by the passion and violence of two of their partisans, yet one who had been trusted by a Republican constituency suddenly deserted, became a traitor and a Democrat, and continued them in power; that though they passed a law to fill the vacancy caused by IRVING'S resignation, they refused to make it general.

The address then discusses the financial condition of the State, and claims that the Comptroller's estimates call for $19,000,000 without including $2,500,000 for canal deficiencies, and which swells the liabilities to $21,500,000, in the face of which the tax levied will net only $12,000,000, which, added to $750,000 from other sources, will leave a deficit of $6,250,000, which the Democrats have not honestly nor manliness to provide for by taxation. To this is added the appropriations in the Supply and Charity bills, which they say will swell the total deficiency to $10,000,000. They say the net receipts from the canals for ten years ending in 1869, averaged $3,000,000 per year, while in 1870 they were below $574,000, which did not pay expenses.

The address concludes by charging the Democracy with unwillingness to trust the people, refusing New-York City a voice in raising and disbursing moneys, denying to localities the right to decide upon the local prohibition of the sale of liquor, refusing the privilege to the people to decide upon the constitutional amendment to prohibit sectarian appropriations, centralizing in the hands of their party managers immense political powers, authorizing them to raise unlimited amounts of money, to be used possibly for personal or political purposes. They have shown themselves friends of monopolies, created boards and bureaus, multiplied officials, increased salaries, and extended the tenure of office without the consent of the people. They have increased the public expenditures in all directions, and have been lavish of moneys to be expended by party favorites while great public enterprises are allowed to languish for lack of needed aid. They have passed by measures proposed to adjust and lighten burthens of taxation, and they have proved recreant to their duties, and are unworthy of further continuance in power.

The address is signed by every Republican member of the Senate and House of Assembly.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Sale of Silk-Worm Eggs—Indian Fights in Arizona—The United States Troops on the War Path.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—A million dollars worth of silk-worm eggs, recently imported here by a party of Japanese merchants, were shipped overland yesterday, having been sold by telegraph to Italian and French dealers....It is rumored that the Central Pacific Railroad Company is negotiating the purchase of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's Panama line of steamers and franchises, which they will transfer to the North Pacific Transportation Company, when the fares overland and by sea will be immediately increased....Advices from Tuscon, Arizona, April 19, state that Capt. MOORE, with a handful of troops, killed thirty-four Indians in two fights. The troops have "corralled" 150 Apaches in the Dragoon Mountains, and have hopes of killing the entire band. The valley, for forty miles, is being deserted by the settlers, who are fleeing to Tuscon to avoid the Apaches. Mining stocks are quoted as follows: Ophir, $8 75; Belcher, $80; Yellow Jacket, $68; Alpha, $11; Savage, $43 50; Imperial, $51; Gould & Curry, $55; Overman, $5 50; Golden Chariot, $42; Crown Point, $195; Hidden Treasure, $8 50.

The Moss-Gatherers—Their Troubles—A Suicide—Railroad and Mining.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—JOHN FARRELL, who was sent to Magdalena Bay by the Lower California Company as foreman of a gang of moss-gatherers, arrived here sick. He alleges that he was compelled to sign a document setting forth that everything was satisfactory there before being allowed to leave. He reports that there are nearly 400 persons there, including a number of women, mostly unprovided with shelter, and insufficiently fed. There is no water, except condensed sea-water, which is being imperfectly prepared. The condition of the colonists is generally miserable. They are not allowed to write to their friends, for fear the true state of affairs be divulged. He and others attempted to reach San Diego overland on foot, but finding no water, were compelled to return to Magdalena Bay. JOS. BAKER, from Columbus, Ohio, committed suicide at Tucson, Arizona, on the 17th inst. The track-laying on the Southern Pacific Railroad has commenced, and will progress half a mile per day. The Belcher mining stock declined today from 80 to 66. The market is generally rather weak.

An Important Prize Suit in Jamaica, W. I.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 28.—An important suit of the Underwriters against the Captain of the wrecked brig *Penniman* is now on trial. There is great excitement and the Court is crowded. American interests are at stake.

The Boston Nine in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—In a base-ball match played here today, between the Boston Club and the Experts, of this city, the Bostons won by 45 to 10. Runs earned: Bostons, 17; Experts, 5.

A Newspaper Proprietor Fined for Libel—A Canal Lease.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—John TAGGART, of the *Sunday Times*, who was convicted of a libel on Manager FOX, of the American Variety Theatre, was today sentenced by Judge PAXON to pay a fine of $100. HARRY TAGGART, his son, was sentenced to pay a fine of $20. Before the sentence was pronounced, Mr. TAGGART submitted to the Judge certain letters from the prosecutor, sent to his family, as a mitigation of the libel complained of. They had the effect to lessen the sentence.

THE DEATH RECORD.

A Singular Character Gone—Suicide by a Young Lady—Other Deaths.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—JAMES MURPHY, an Irishman, was run over by a train in this city last night and killed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—THOMAS BOYLE, aged seventy, an eccentric bachelor, who has been bell-ringer at the navy-yard for twenty years past, died yesterday. He leaves about $80,000, invested in real estate, which will go to a cousin, his nearest relative.

BOYLE was unmarried, and lived in very mean and uncomfortable quarters near the Navy-yard, although he was quite wealthy, the fortune left by him being estimated at about $80,000, the greater portion of which was invested in desirable real estate. Notwithstanding the fact that he was in possession of an ample income, he clung tenaciously to his petty post as bell-ringer, and only two weeks ago went down to League Island to ship as a common seaman at $17 per month, being refused on account of his age. BOYLE was never known to purchase anything in the way of clothing. From every vessel that arrived at the yard he received gratuities of clothing in answer to his urgent appeals for help. Another of his eccentricities was his officiating as his own clothes-washer—an occupation at which he was frequently noticed in the yard. BOYLE appeared to be afflicted with a mania for leaving a large sum of money behind him, in which he was certainly successful.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—The dead bodies of JOHN DONOVAN, his wife and child, a boy eleven years of age, were found this afternoon in the apartment at No. 26 Bassett-street, lying beside the stove. An investigation showed they had been suffocated by coal gas. Their little girl, aged three years, was found in an adjoining room gasping for breath. She was resuscitated.

BOSTON, April 29.—GEO. B. WOODS, for several years connected with the editorial department of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, died today of consumption.

LEWISTON, Me., April 29.—Miss FANNY CUSHMAN committed suicide here today in a temporary fit of insanity. In Eastport to-day, M. CRANGLE, clerk, died suddenly of heart disease.

THE WEST.

Disappearance of a Revenue Collector With Government Funds—Railroad Obstructions by Indians—Milk Inspection.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., says a report is current there that GEORGE D. ORNER, United States Revenue Collector for that district, has disappeared with some $10,000 of Government funds. Between 200 and 300 Indians appeared on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, yesterday, between Eagle Tail and Monotony, and somewhat obstructed the track. It is supposed they are a portion of the band that recently entered Monotony, under a white flag, to trade with the people. The dairy-men of this city have formed an association to resist the enforcement by the Board of Health of the regulations recently adopted requiring them to furnish samples of their milk for analization previous to its being sold; also, requiring them to keep the cow-stables in strict sanitary condition, and cease feeding distillery slops to cows.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 29.—The sash and blind factory of B. F. HEINER, and the dwelling of DAVID DRUNER, at Warren, Ohio, were burned yesterday. The loss is $21,000; insurance, $5,000 in the Lycoming River, and $2,000 in the Lorillard Companies.

GREAT SALT LAKE, Utah Territory, April 29.—The agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company was arrested yesterday by the San Francisco agent, on the charge of embezzlement to the amount of $750, received on policies....A large number of persons arrive here daily from all quarters.

Murder of the Ex-Secretary of the State of Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Hon. SHARON TYNDALE, late Secretary of State of Illinois, was murdered on a public street in Springfield, early this morning, while on his way from his residence to the railroad depot to take the cars for St. Louis. He was shot probably by a robber. No clue has yet been obtained of the murderer, for whose detection a large reward will be offered. Great excitement prevails at Springfield on account of the affair.

The Indian Subsistence Supplies—A Woman on Trial for Murder.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—A dispatch from the Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners says that they have changed the advertisement for Indian subsistence supplies, so as to allow them to be delivered, as well as inspected, at Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha or Sioux City. The preliminary examination of Mrs. TEALE, on the charge of killing her husband April 21, resulted in committing her to jail to answer the charge of murder in the first degree. A witness recognized a crystal found in the privy vault as one belonging to the murdered man.

The Canal Across Minnesota Point.

MADISON, Wis., April 29.—An Executive Officer here is informed that the District-Attorney of the United States has directed the United States District-Attorney of Minnesota to file a bill enjoining the construction of a canal across Minnesota Point at Duluth. Had this canal been allowed to proceed, it would have changed the current of the St. Louis River, and ruined the harbor at Superior City.

THE SOUTH.

Terrible River Accident in West Virginia—A Will Case.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 29.—Two children, aged eight and five years, sons of Mrs. CASTEL, of Fairmount, were carried over the dam in Monongahela River, at Fairmount, W. Va., today. The oldest boy clung to a skiff and was saved; the other one was drowned. The Steenrod will case, which involves a large amount of property and has been taken from Court to Court for several years, and lately removing to the Court in Session in Brooke County, was decided today in favor of the will and all the codicils.

The Memphis Races—Fifth Day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29.—Today was the fifth of the Spring races.

The first race was for untried three-year-olds, $15 entry; second to have $50; Club adds $300. It closed with eleven subscribers; three started running as follows:

Creole Dance	1	2	1
Sir Rufus	2	1	2
Jungler	3	3	3

Time—1:50¼; 1:47¾; 1:49¾.

This race was splendidly contested by all, *Sir Rufus* being the favorite.

The second race was for a club purse of $500—mile heats, three in five, and was run as follows:

Corsican	1	1	1
Millie James	2	2	2
Woodburn	3	dis.	
Frain's ch. horse		dis.	

Time—1:46¾, 1:47½, 1:50.

The third race was for a consolation handicap for beaten horses in a mile and a quarter dash; entry, $10; entry money to second horse; horses' purse, $200. There were six entries, and the race was won by *Lida Grissam*, beating *Sue Dougherty* and *Ella Jackson*. Time—2:17½.

The weather was warm and the attendance large. The meeting, which closed today, was the most successful ever held here.

MR. PUTNAM DEAD.

The Final Scene at St. Luke's Hospital.

The Last Words of the Deceased to His Wife—Foster, His Assassin, Confined at the Tombs—A Visit to the Prisoner—Impanelment of a Coroner's Jury—Action of Merchants.

Mr. AVERY D. PUTNAM, who was so grossly assaulted on Wednesday night while assisting ladies from a car at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, and beaten with a car-hook in the hands of WILLIAM FOSTER, died yesterday morning at a few minutes after 3 o'clock, at St. Luke's Hospital, in the presence of his wife and brother. He had been unconscious at intervals during the day on Friday, and toward his death totally so. The last coherent expression his agonized wife heard him utter was an appeal for more air. He said: "Dearest, I'm smothering—more air," and then dropped back a corpse. The death of Mr. PUTNAM relieves Alderman PLUNKETT of the custody of the fiend FOSTER, and places him at the disposal of the Coroner alone, who has remanded him to the Tombs. The post-mortem examination was held at the hospital yesterday afternoon by Drs. VANDEWATER and MARSH. Coroner YOUNG also empaneled a jury, who, after viewing the body, were discharged to meet in the Coroner's room, at the City Hall, on Tuesday at 10 o'clock, when all the witnesses will be in readiness, and the inquest held. The following are the names of the jurors:

S. W. Baldwin, journalist, No. 162 West Forty-fourth-street; Christian Blimm, minister, No. 102 West Fifty-third-street; Daniel Springer, grocer, No. 920 Sixth-avenue; John H. Briggs, grocer, No. 871 Sixth-avenue; Eugene Seixas, stationer, No. 861 Sixth-avenue; Peter Ward, hardware, No. 921 Sixth-avenue; John Pinsent, confectioner, No. 856 Sixth-avenue; William Wenzel, druggist, No. 866 Sixth-avenue; J. B. Sweet, grocer, No. 847 Sixth-avenue; Philip Fitzpatrick, builder, No. 842 Sixth-avenue; Chas. Kunz, druggist, No. 851 Sixth-avenue; Eugene Westerfield, hardware, No. 853 Sixth-avenue; De Witt C. Ward, grocer, No. 956 Sixth-avenue.

After the jury had been discharged, Coroner YOUNG gave the necessary permission to remove the remains of Mr. PUTNAM to his late residence, at No. 3 Cottage-place, at which place the funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

THE ASSASSIN.

The prisoner is a large, compactly-built man, about thirty-five or forty years of age, wearing a heavy beard, with clean-shaven upper lip, which he curls with a sardonic smile when addressed, and which is really the only repulsive feature about his countenance that is otherwise not unintelligent. The impression of the reporter of the TIMES, who visited FOSTER in the Tombs yesterday, was that he was much more of the cool, calculating, desperate villain stamp than the fiend his latest act has demonstrated him to be. When addressed, he was dogged and surly, even insulting. He professed to know nothing about his murderous act, was singularly reticent, and with a frightful oath asserted that his interlocutor "had better read the —— newspapers, as they would give him as many lies as were wanted." The conduct of the brute is said to have been very different yesterday afternoon, when first informed of Mr. PUTNAM'S death. Then he trembled like an aspen, and for a few minutes literally quailed before the thought of the horrible crime he had committed. This stolid indifference, however, did not long forsake him, and he now lies in a murderer's cell in the City Prison a perfect prototype, as far as seeming callousness is concerned, to the notorious JACK REYNOLDS. Previous to the investigation on Tuesday morning next, Coroner YOUNG will endeavor to secure all the testimony that can be obtained relative to the most outrageous murder of a respectable citizen, who was peacefully pursuing his way, in company with ladies, in one of the public conveyances of this City.

THE WOUND OF THE DECEASED.

At the post-mortem examination yesterday, the surgeons found echymosis of both eye-lids and a lacerated scalp-wound, one inch in length and three-fourths of an inch in width. Upon removing the scalp, the doctors found a large amount of extravasated blood covering the left parietal bone in left temporal muscle; part of the left temporal bone deficient; a circular opening in the skull two inches in diameter, and involving the anterior portion of the left parietal and left temporal bones; pus exuding from the wound, the dura mater ruptured, and the brain lacerated. Upon removing the skull, the dura mater, corresponding with the opening in the skull, was found to be of a greenish hue. There were also here found some pus and extravasated blood. The dura mater was then removed, when the convexity of both hemispheres of the brain was found to be covered with pus. On the base of the skull was also found two fractures, extending, one anteriorally about one inch in length, the other about one inch in length, directly across the petrous portion of the temporal bone. Upon opening the chest the vital organs were found to be healthy, and death is supposed to have resulted from the injury to the brain.

ACTION OF MR. PUTNAM'S MERCHANT FRIENDS.

We, the undersigned merchants personally acquainted with, and doing business in the neighborhood of the late Mr. A. D. PUTNAM, desire to express to the public our horror at the dastardly manner in which an amiable and peace-loving citizen has been stricken down, in the full flush of useful manhood.

Mr. PUTNAM was a delicately organized and sensitive gentleman, and known to us as a man of gentle deportment, and as little likely to provoke an assault as any one of us, and in our judgment, unless such outrages are justly punished, the security of our lives and families is most hazardously jeopardized.

To the family of Mr. PUTNAM in this their deep affliction, we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and it is our purpose to close our stores and attend the funeral of the deceased.

H. & W. Young & Co., No. 63 Pearl-street; Geo. A. Boyce & Co., No 63 Pearl-street; Wm. L. Allen & Co., No. 67 Pearl-street; Hy. L. Mugford, No. 67 Pearl-street; Smith Brothers, No. 68 Pearl-street; A. C. Smith, No. 69 Pearl-street; Emmet Wells, No. 64 Pearl-street; David W. Lewis & Co., No. 62 Pearl-street; Geo. B. Ferris & Co., No. 58 Pearl-street; Selden Goff, No. 64 Pearl-street; Goff & Smith, No. 59 Pearl-street; Charles H. Hannahs, No. 59 Pearl-street; J. M. Atwater & Bro., No. 61 Pearl-street; Wm. Hulbert & Bro., No. 65 Pearl-street; O. R. Baker & Co., No. 71 Pearl-street; C. S. Brown & Co., No. 44 Pearl-street; Atwell & Co., No. 3 Front-street; Weilbacher & Loewi, No. 44 Pearl-street; A. B. Richardson, No. 31 Pearl-street; Walter Cam & Co., No. 37 Pearl-street; Geo. S. Hart & Co., No. 39 Pearl-street; Wm. H. Trafton, No. 88 Broadway.

THE WEATHER.

Official Synopsis for the past Twenty-four Hours.

WASHINGTON, April 29—1:30 P. M.—The barometer still continues quite low from Lake Huron to Vermont. The pressure increased somewhat Friday night from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf, but has now diminished. The barometer has fallen rapidly today west and south of Illinois, producing north-east winds on Lake Superior. It continues falling also at the Rocky Mountain and Pacific stations. A number of light rains and local storms have during the day passed over small portions of the Ohio Valley, the lake region and the Middle States, and the weather has been generally partially cloudy and variable from the Missouri River to the Middle States, with fresh and brisk south-west and north-west winds, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will continue low on Sunday throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and that a very considerable depression will be developed west of and in Illinois. No serious disturbance is probable for the Atlantic and Gulf coast. Fresh north and east winds will probably be experienced on the upper lakes.

Meteorological Report.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, April 29.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 29.82; change, minus .07; thermometer, 34°; change, plus 1°; relative humidity, 79; wind, west; velocity of wind, 12 miles per hour.

Fire Yesterday.

At 9½ o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in a frame building at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, owned by GEO. CHESTERMAN, and occupied by J. V. BANTA and Mrs. LEFFERTS, and extended to the stable adjoining, occupied by J. AYERS. Loss on building $1,500, and on furniture and stock in stable $1,200. The cause of the fire and the insurance were not ascertained.

TROTTERS IN TRAINING.

Visit to Fleetwood Park—A Hundred Horses in Training for the Races—The Stables and Their Owners—Preparations for the Spring Meeting.

Under the able superintendence of Mr. DARIUS TALLMAN, many improvements have been made at Fleetwood Park since last season. On the low grounds the grade has been raised several feet, and the track is now in splendid condition. In fact no expense has been spared to make this trotting course deserving the patronage to which its convenient location so justly entitles it. Those who imagine that the arrangements for a Spring meeting are completed with the preparation of the grounds, should pay a visit to the horse hotels at the Fleetwood course.

To the north and west of the Club-house are long avenues of stables, stalls and sheds, around which all the necessary attendants of these establishments are actively engaged. Passing up Wall-street, the first stable reached is that of BEN. MACE, who has at present twelve trotters in his charge. *Confidence* heads his list, with a record of 2:06½, and promises to reduce those figures this season. The next in order is *Lydia Thompson*, who has a record of 2:31½. Her stall adjoins the manger of *Commodore Nutt* and *Captain Gill*, both 2:30 trotters. After these come *Little Hank*, *Willie Shepherd*, *Bay Star*, *Tempest*, *Fullerton* and three others too young to have made their mark. The stables of ALEX. SNYDER are next above, and are occupied by seven horses, three good ones, the balance young and promising. *Kitty Monroe* is a large sorrel mare, *Harry Clay* stock, and made her mile in 2:52 at three years of age. *Young Princess* is a three-year-old beauty, by *Happy Medium*, out of a *Black Bashaw*, by *Kentucky Hunter*, and looks as if she might be worthy of her ancestors. *Lady Morgan* is a fine bay mare, and has trotted in 2:33 to wagon.

The establishment of M. RODEN is situated at the upper end of Wall-street, and is occupied by a dozen fast ones, most of them well known to the public. The bay horse *Henry* properly takes the first place on the list, with a record of 2:03½. After him come the sorrel mares *Purity* and *Josephine*, with records well down in the thirties; then *Coleman*, 2:31½; *Prince*, 2:29¼; *Humpty Dumpty*, *Cornet*, *Dutchess*, *Cusnoe* and *Blair's* colt, also several lesser lights. ALECK PATTERSON has thirteen horses in training. *Dreadnought*, *Lady Hughes* and *Prince of Wales* are well known to the frequenters of the course. The rest of his stock are young and green, but he shows some good ones. A gray Morrill horse, owned by a well-known veterinary surgeon of this City, is particularly noticeable for his fine style and action. GEORGE FERGUSON has eight horses in his charge, the favorites being *Kansas Chief*, *Judge Scott* and *Bright Eyes*. *George Wilkes* and *Honest Allen* are stopping at BILLY BORST'S establishment on Palmer-avenue, and are doing good work. BILLY has in addition to these *Myron Perry* and Mr. SIMMONS' sorrel colt, unmistakably a good one, and one from which a fine record may be expected. JOHN MURPHY trots out *Bradley*, *Lady Sayers*, *Charley Green*, and half a dozen young ones that make an excellent show.

At Mr. HOWLAND'S there are fourteen horses, among them some remarkably fine four-year-old Hambletonians, most of them dark brown, with four white feet.

Two of them, *Liberty* and *Gauntlet*, are entered for the four-year-old stake at Prospect Park Fair Grounds. *Gauntlet* was the winner in the three-year-old contest last Fall at that course. *Lady Maud* is a bay mare, with many good points, and has a full sister, three years old, fully her equal.

Among the other four-year olds are *Alaska*, *Rowena* and *Sunbeam*. *Richard I.*, a sorrel colt, sired by *Woodpecker*, looks well for speed. HOWLAND also shows two good volunteers, *Crispin* and *Dido*, and a smashing big sorrel, 17½ hands high, said to be from good stock. Last, but not least, are his well-known road team, *Lady Dater* and *Lady Irving*. ROGERS has eight horses. With the exception of *George Johnson* they are young and green, but mostly from good stock. W. E. WEEKS has a handsome black—*Eight Bells*, and a promising lot of green ones. The whole list comprises upward of 100 trotters, or those that are believed to be such by their owners.

The meeting at Fleetwood will be the first of Spring trotting events, and the sport will begin on Tuesday, May 16, and be continued on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday of the same week. Nearly $15,000 is offered in purses, and the programme is a varied and highly attractive one. The entries will close at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening next, and there will be a great gathering of turfmen at the Hoffman House, to learn the names of the equine candidates for the different purses.

The centre of the course, which presented such an unfinished and ugly appearance last season, will be leveled before the Spring meeting, the sum of $4,000 having been set aside for that purpose. A half-mile exercising track will soon be constructed inside the mile track, and when all the contemplated improvements are complete, Westchester County will have the finest trotting track in the country.

Economy in the City Government—Circular from the Controller.

The City Controller has just issued the following circular, growing out of recent legislation, addressed to the officers of the City and County Governments:

The Legislature, at its recent session, passed an act (chapter 574) limiting the amount to be raised by tax for the expenses of the City and County Governments. The same act also provides for a Board of Apportionment, comprising the Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks, in which is vested the power and authority to appropriate and set apart such amounts as in their judgments are deemed necessary for the different objects of each department. The said Board is required to fix the appropriations within twenty days after the 1st of May next. The total amount that can be raised under the operation of the Tax Levy this year will fall short $7,000,000 of the amount as estimated for the several Departments and purposes of the City and County Governments, including State taxes. (The total amount of State taxes imposed for the current year on the County of New-York is $6,741,950 18.) It will thus be seen that a considerable deduction must be made in the expenditures of the City and County Governments the ensuing year.

In view of these considerations it becomes necessary that the estimated expenses heretofore made by your department for the present year be revised for the purpose of giving data for the ultimate action of that Board in conforming to the required reduction of expenditures. I would request that such revision be made, and the estimates returned to this Department, before the 5th day of May, in order that they may be presented to the Board of Apportionment for their action.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

The Freeholders' Fizzle in Jersey City.

The Freeholders' elect of Jersey City held a meeting at Gallagher's Hotel, Greene-street, last evening, to consult as to the course to be pursued by them in the present crisis, arising from the questioned legality of their election. The new charter under which the election was held divides the city into thirty-nine election precincts. Each precinct is equivalent to a township; and as each township is entitled to a freeholder, it follows that Jersey City is entitled to thirty-nine. But the Legislature also passed a special Freeholders' bill, providing for the election of three from each Aldermanic District, which, as there are only six of the latter, would give but eighteen freeholders to the city. This bill, however, made no provision as to the manner of holding the election.

As already noticed, the old Board held a meeting on Friday, and received the opinions of three lawyers on the legality of the election of the new Board. The opinions all varied, and no one was satisfactory. They adjourned until to-morrow, when they expect a decisive one from Attorney-General GILCHRIST. They consider the late election little short of a farce, and talk of "sticking" another year. On the other hand, the Board elect at their meeting last night resolved that as they had their credentials and taken the oath of office, they were virtually recognized and would assert their rights. They maintain that the election was held under the City Charter, and in accordance with its provisions.

The Distribution of the French Relief Fund.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, the Treasurer of the French Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, has returned home in the *Scotia*. He went to Europe to superintend the distribution of the supplies raised by the Chamber of Commerce of this City, arriving in London on the 11th of March. He went at once to Paris, which he reached on Sunday, the 15th, the day after the execution of Gens. THOMAS and CLEMENT, but found the city in such a state of excitement and disorder as to render execution of his mission impossible. Mr. LANIER left Paris for London on Wednesday, the 22d, the day of the bloody contest in the Rue de la Paix. In London he conferred with Mr. Moran, Hugh McCulloch, Russell Sturgis and J. S. Morgan, the Committee appointed to receive the funds which had been forwarded by the Chamber of Commerce, and had distributed them through the agency of H. T. PARKER, an American, who has lived in Europe during the past fourteen years.

The store-ship *Supply* arrived off Havre on the 3d of April, and in accordance with a telegraphic order from Mr. LANIER, was signaled to proceed to London, which was considered the best market for the sale of her cargo. The Customs officers at London allowed her to anchor in the Thames. On the 15th of April, when Mr. LANIER left Liverpool, the 2,000 barrels of flour on the *Supply* had all been sold in the vessel at 28s. 9d. sterling, which is equivalent to thirty shillings per barrel, landed. This is considered an excellent price. The other provisions will be sold as rapidly as possible. The proceeds of the sale will be received by the London Committee, and will be distributed by Mr. PARKER as soon as France is sufficiently quiet. The manner in which Mr. PARKER distributed the funds intrusted to him gave satisfaction to the committees here and at London.

SHERMAN ON SUMNER.

The Ohio Senator Explains the Displacement of the Massachusetts Senator as he Understands it.

The following letter from Senator SHERMAN appeared in the Springfield (Ohio) *Republic* of Tuesday last:

MANSFIELD, Ohio, April 24, 1871.

SIR: I promised you that, after the close of the recent session of Congress, I would answer the inquiries put to me in your paper of the 23d ult., as to the removal of Mr. SUMNER from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. One month has so diminished the public interest in this controversy that I doubt if it is wise to revive it; but as I made the promise to answer you, I will perform it, leaving you to determine whether it is not better to throw this letter into the waste basket rather than to publish it. You wrote under the impression that because I finally voted for the Committee as organized by the Republican Conference, I favored the removal of Mr. SUMNER. This is an error; for I did what I could to prevent it. No Republican Senator voted against the report of the Conference; but several, though present, did not vote.

The chief reasons that led to the removal of Mr. SUMNER were that his personal relations with the President and Secretary FISH had become such that it was impossible for them to transact in harmony the public business, and that the Committee was so constituted as not fairly to represent a majority of the Senate.

The Senate shares with the President the treaty-making power. This, from its nature, is confidential—secret; conducted mainly in social intercourse; demanding confidence, advice and consent. It so happened, when the Committees were to be formed, that, beside diplomatic appointments and formal treaties with other Powers, we had on hand the highly important English negotiation and the San Domingo annexation.

On both these topics the President and Mr. SUMNER differed widely. Mr. SUMNER insisted that the hasty proclamation by Great Britain of neutrality between the United States and the Southern Confederacy was the foundation—the *gravamen* of the *Alabama* claims. The President and Mr. FISH contended that this proclamation was an act of which we could not complain, except as an indication of an unfriendly spirit by Great Britain—and that the true basis of the *Alabama* claims is, that Great Britain, after proclaiming neutrality, did not enforce it, but allowed her subjects to build, man, arm and fight English cruisers under cover of the rebel flag, to the destruction of our commercial navy. No nation ever before, while proclaiming peace, inflicted so great an injury upon a friendly Power. This difference of opinion between the President and Mr. SUMNER led to the removal of Mr. MOTLEY, who sided with SUMNER, and unquestionably intensified the feeling that had arisen from the San Domingo treaty.

As to the last-named treaty, it was a conceded fact that before the President had become publicly committed to it he had, waiving his official rank, sought the advice and counsel of Mr. SUMNER, and was, evidently, misled as to Mr. SUMNER'S views on this subject. The subsequent debating, in both open and Executive Session, led to Mr. SUMNER'S taking the most extreme and active opposition to the treaty, in which he arrayed with great severity the conduct of the naval officers, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. FISH and the President.

This was aggravated by alleged public conversations with Mr. SUMNER by "interviewers," in which the motives of the President and others were impugned. In the meantime social relations between the Secretary of State and Mr. SUMNER had become impossible and—considering human passion, prejudice and feeling—anything like frank and confidential communication between the President and Mr. SUMNER was out of the question.

It must be remembered that on both these important topics a majority of the Republican Senators sided with the President. We generally agreed that it was a false-pretended neutrality, and a too hasty proclamation of neutrality, that gave us an unquestionable right to demand indemnity from Great Britain for the depredations of the *Alabama* and other English cruisers.

And as for the San Domingo Treaty, a large majority of Republican Senators had voted for it—though I did not; and nearly all of us had voted for the Commission of Inquiry, of which Mr. WADE was the chief member.

When we met in March, it was known that both these important subjects would necessarily be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that aside from the hostile personal relations of Mr. SUMNER and the Secretary of State, he did not, and could not, and would not represent the views of a majority of his Republican colleagues, and that a majority of his Committee agreed with him. Committees are and ought to be organized to represent the body, giving a majority of the members to the prevailing opinions, but fairly representing the views of the minority. It has been the custom in the Senate to allow each party to choose its own representatives in each committee, and in proportion to their numbers.

In the Republican Conference the first question that arose was as to Mr. SUMNER. He was the oldest Senator in consecutive service. He was eminent not only as a faithful representative of Republican principles, but as especially qualified to be Chairman of our Foreign Relations. He had long held that position, and it was not usual in the Senate to change the committees, but to follow the rule of seniority, placing Senators of the majority party in the order of their coming into the Senate, and those of the minority at the foot of the list.

In deciding Mr. SUMNER'S case in view of the facts I have stated, two plans were urged:

First—To place him at the head of the new and important Committee of Privileges and Elections, leaving the rest of the Committee to stand in the precise order it had been, with one vacancy to be filled in harmony with the majority.

Second—To leave Mr. SUMNER to stand in his old place as Chairman, and to make a change in the body of the committee by promoting one of its members to another committee, and fill the vacancy by a Senator in harmony with the majority.

My own opinion was and is that the latter course was the most politic and just; but the majority decided, after full consideration and debate, upon the first alternative.

It has been the subject of complaint that Mr. CAMERON, and not some one else, was left at the head of the Committee. But he was next in the list, and, by uniform usage, became its Chairman, unless he voluntarily declined.

Such are the leading facts, and I state them without any desire to justify my own opinion or to arraign others. Of one thing I am clear, that after this purely domestic controversy was decided in a Republican conference, it was highly improper to allow our political adversaries to review it.

He must have a narrow mind who cannot perceive enough here for an honest difference of opinion, or who can find in this question a pretense for a schism in a great political organization.

Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.
Editor Springfield *Republic*.

The Election on the Flick Amendment in West Virginia.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, April 28.

The vote yesterday on the proposed amendment to the State Constitution was the lightest ever cast in this city. In the seven city townships from which we have returns only 485 votes were cast, all told—less than one-tenth of the full vote of those townships. There was an utter absence of interest; and those who voted did so, we presume, as a matter of abstract duty. We can only regret that so many felt no sense of duty as citizens in connection with the matter submitted to them.

While the indifference shown is to be regretted as a not very healthy indication, it is not by any means unaccountable. The questions involved in a vote were purely impersonal and abstract. It has often been demonstrated that no election which does not involve money or personal success, or both, will excite more than a limited interest. Neither money nor personal interests entered into this election.

Then again it was a peculiarity of the proposed amendment that it contained features displeasing to a very large number of both parties. It required an unpleasant concession from each. The Democrat was required to concede negro suffrage, and the Republican ex-rebel suffrage. A very large proportion of each party felt reluctant to make these respective concessions, and this reluctance helped very much to make them indifferent about the election and to keep them at home.

No opinion can be formed at present, that is worth expressing, about the result in the State.

COAL MATTERS.

The Question of Resumption as Unsettled as Ever.

Starving Miners Kept Out of Work by Their Leaders.

The Tyrannical Miners' Union Still Holding the Reins.

A Humble Operator Denied Permission to Work His Own Mine.

Ample Scope for the Miners to Work on Reasonable Terms.

The Latest Aspect of the Troublous Situation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, April 29.—IRA TRIPP, whom I reported yesterday as having asked permission of the W. B. A. to cut coal from his own mine, has received a reply that that organization cannot protect him, and does not feel inclined to meddle with the matter, one way nor the other, which is equivalent to saying that he will be mobbed in case he should incur the displeasure of the tyrannical Miners' Union. Consequently he will await general resumption. The rolling-mills are nearly ready to resume operations, and on Monday the fires will be lighted in sixteen furnaces.

A Miners' Meeting.

TAMAQUA, Penn., April 29.—At a meeting of miners, held here this evening, the proposition of the operators of the 22d inst. was rejected.

A New Phase in the Coal Troubles.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, April 29.

The demagogues who control the Working Men's Benevolent Association, who issue, in that vast spirit of benevolence, for which the Association is famed, coffin notices to those members who prefer to work at fair wages rather than see their wives and children suffer hunger and sickness, and who, in this and other particulars, exercise an infamous tyranny over operators and working men alike, have held a meeting at Pottsville to consider the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, A committee of operators have made a proposition directly to the miners, thus utterly ignoring our organization and grossly insulting its legally-elected officers; and, whereas, we regard said proposition as a bribe to the men to surrender the basis and agree that the organization shall cease to be protective in its character; and, whereas, even at such great cost the men are not guaranteed steady work during the year; therefore be it

Resolved, That we cannot accept said proposition.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 28 to 10. The result of all which will be, should the starving miners already at work in some of the mines persevere in their determination to give their families food, there will be another flood of "coffin notices" deluging the coal regions, more bloodshed, riot and destruction of property, as at Scranton.

If there existed heretofore in the mind of any intelligent man a doubt as to the inhuman tyranny of the leaders of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, we scarcely imagine any exists now. The facts of the case are that many of the miners are satisfied with the rate of wages offered them by the operators, and are ready and willing to go to work; many, indeed, have already resumed their places in the mines. The unscrupulous leaders of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, finding that their bad councils were being ignored, and that they were in danger of losing forever their hold of terrorism upon the working-men, got together and rushed through the foregoing resolution, which, being properly understood, is simply a threat issued against the men who have chosen, of their own free will, to go to work at such remuneration as they found satisfactory. It gives them to understand that, as individuals, they have no rights which the demagogues and salaried officers of the Association will respect. They cannot decide for themselves anything; they cannot go to work to provide for those who are dependent upon them for daily bread. They are the slaves of the tyranny called the Executive Committee of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, and to that they must submit.

There never was so excellent and fit an opportunity as that which now presents itself to the working men to cast off forever these corrupt leaders, who, if they cannot rule the miners, are determined to ruin them. If the latter will accept the fair terms offered them by the operators, and go to work in a body, they will find hereafter a sense of relief in individual liberty of action such as they never could feel while they were subject to the W. B. A. Only when they conclude to do so will coffin notices and the other infamous instruments of the leaders of terrorism in the mines cease to have any significance.

A Scientific Explanation of the Hickory Shaft Fire.

From the Mining Register, April 29.

A week ago explosions took place in this extensive colliery, situated three miles north of Pottsville, ten or twelve times, at intervals of about forty minutes. During the night everything was quiet. In the morning a terrific explosion took place. The shaft is 700 feet deep, and the mines extend up the slopes for about a mile to the outcrop on the side of Mine Hill. The old abandoned lift next the outcrop has been on fire in two of its breasts for some years, but the fire has been kept confined where it originated, and the lifts next below have been kept full of water, to prevent any possible communication of the fire, downward and southward, with the new workings. Part of the mine has suffered somewhat from a sliding crush, and this has no doubt recently moved again, setting free a large quantity of fire-damp. The explosion of this fire-damp has been probably caused by spontaneous combustion of the coal in some of the abandoned rooms of the crushed part of the mine, under the influence of the heat generated by the decomposition of sulphuret of iron in the slates. The engineers of the colliery have cut off all ventilation, both by way of the shaft and by way of the far outlet toward the outcrop, and the air has become so completely exhausted of its oxygen by the successive explosions and by the combustion of the coal, that the little which escapes from the shaft extinguishes a light as if it were pure carbonic acid gas. The heated gas pours from the batteries or dams, stopping up the mine so that they cannot be approached. It is by no means certain that the mine thus filled with carbonic acid will become cold again, without being laid under water; for the water which drains through the broken slate is the original cause of the combustion of the coal, by affording the iron pyrites an opportunity to decompose.

This is a great calamity; for the mine is one of the finest, largest and best-managed in the anthracite region, and has an immense face of coal always in sight. The coal itself is free from pyrites. The event should furnish one more warning to proprietors, to see that the mining of these splendid beds be carried on with extreme precautions, to keep the roof always well up, and the piers solid. No amount of expense should be begrudged to effect this end. Once let the supports of such a mine be weakened ever so little, so as to allow of lateral motion, and there is no predicting the consequences. The loss of coal, shut in behind crushed parts of a mine, is too common a misfortune in our anthracite regions to be much regarded. But when with this loss is combined the breaking up of the pyritous slates, the setting free of quantities of hydrocarbon gases, the percolation of water, the decomposition of the sulphuret, the spontaneous combustion of the loose and crushed coal, the explosion of the fire-damp, and the conflagration of the whole bed for years—the loss to proprietors and to the community becomes appalling.

LEETONIA, Ohio, April 29.—The Grafton Iron Company's furnace, at this place, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $50,000; partially insured, but to what amount and in what companies is not publicly known at this hour.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

REGRETS.

If we had but known, if we had but known,
Those summer days together,
That one would stand next year alone,
In the blazing July weather!
Why, we trifled away the golden hours,
With gladness, and beauty, and calm,
Watching the glory of blossoming flowers,
Breathing the warm air's balm;
Seeing the children like sunbeam's play,
In the glades of the long cool wood;
Hearing the wild bird's carol gay,
And the song of the murmuring flood.
Rich gems to Time's pitiless river thrown,
If we had but known, if we had but known!

If we had but known, if we had but known,
Those winter nights together,
How one would sit by the hearth alone,
In the next December weather;
Why, we sped those last hours, each for each,
With music, and games, and talk,
The careless, bright, delicious speech,
With no doubt or fear to baulk.
Touching on all things, grave and gay,
With the freedom of two in one,
Yet leaving, as happy people may,
So much unsaid, undone.
Ah, priceless hours for ever flown,
If we had but known, if we had but known!

If we had but known, if we had but known,
While yet we stood together,
How a thoughtless look, a slighting tone,
Would sting and jar forever!
Cold lies the turf for the burning kiss,
The cross stands deaf to cries,
Dull, as the wall of silence is,
Are the gray unanswering skies!
We can never unsay a thing we said,
While the weary life drags past,
We never can stanch the wound we bled,
Where a chance stroke struck it last.
Oh, the patient love 'neath the heavy stone,
If we had but known, if we had but known!

If we had but known, if we had but known!
We had climbed the hill together;
The path before us seemed all our own,
And the glorious Autumn weather.
We had sown: the harvest was there to reap.
We had worked: lo! the wages ready.
Who was to guess that the last long sleep
Was closing round one already.
With never a warning, sharp and strong,
Came the bitter wrench of doom,
And love, and sorrow, and yearning, long
May wail by the lonely tomb.
Oh, keenest of pangs mid the mourner's moan,
If we had but known, if we had but known!

—*All the Year Round.*

THE DETECTIVE'S STORY.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Yes, that was as neat a bit of business as ever I did in my life."

The speaker was a short, thick-set man, with very broad shoulders and an enormous beard, as far as breadth went, though it did not descend low enough on his breast to hide the rumpled shirt collar he habitually wore open and unbuttoned, at all seasons of the year. He was a rather singular specimen of a man, for while he permitted his beard to straggle about his face in ungainly fashion, he kept his hair cut pretty close, and his dress possessed traits that invariably puzzled the observer, and insensibly led him into summing up the wearer, only to arrive at a very unsatisfactory total.

The man with his odd ways, and oddly-arranged dress, was a positive walking interrogation, seemingly contrived to worry such people as he met in the course of his wanderings, for they seldom came to any satisfactory conclusion about him. The wide-built coat of rough cloth, decked as it was with an imposing array of huge horn buttons, made the wearer look like a pilot, and his beard bore out the supposition with fairness and probability. The heavy cowhide boots, with great thick soles, however, rather upset the sea-faring idea, and the observer usually paused in his surmises, either giving up the problem in despair, or drifting off into the conclusion that the individual was a longshoreman out on a holiday, though the wide pantaloons, of old-fashioned cut, and baggy to a fault, would naturally lead the mind back again to the sea, where it remained, completely lost in fog.

But his hands, if noted, always banished any ideas of manual labors, for they were plump and soft, and white, being evidently the only thing about his person that the owner took any especial pride in, for they were remarkably well kept, and scrupulously clean. A massive gold chain hung at his vest-pocket, and at times he would display a valuable gold watch, greatly out of keeping with his general appearance. Those who chanced to meet him in the daytime invariably considered him an odd fish, as indeed he was in more than one way, while those encountering him in the night accorded him a worse character and a wider berth.

Yet the man was quite innocent of evil intention toward any one, and only proved dangerous to one class of the community, and they had placed themselves beyond any sympathy. In fact, he was a detective officer, and, in his day, one of the most noted, though he now enjoys his leisure and his savings.

George Gregory had originally begun life on the Erie Canal, and, from driving team, had, by dint of perseverance and industry, risen at last to the position of Captain of a boat. An accident at length threw him out of employment, and sent him adrift on the land. How he came to be a detective was never rightly understood, for Gregory could be reticent on that score as well as others, else he would never have achieved a reputation as a secret officer of the law, silence being naturally a golden rule in the profession.

"I wish you would tell me the inside of that story," said I to George, after the remark already noticed. "I never understood the whole of that burglary."

"Murder, you mean, Sir. For you know they killed the watchman."

"To be sure, I had forgotten that. But how came you to get at the bottom of the mystery? I remember there was a mystery."

"You may well say that," he replied. "It was simple enough, though, as it turned out, for I worked up the case all through an accident and good luck, as often happens in our business. But I'll tell you the whole story, if you like."

"By all means, nothing would please me better."

"Well, you see, Prooch and Hoistman kept one of those large bonded warehouses down town, near the Battery, and they were famous in those days for having on storage some of the most valuable descriptions of goods in the market—silks and velvets, and such like, in hundreds of bales, besides wines and liquors by the cargo, sometimes, and now and then a stray case of jewels or other valuables.

We fellows on the 'squad' often wondered how it was that the warehouse escaped a visit from the cracksmen, though we generally agreed that it was all owing to their night watchman, old Bill Wright, as brave and true a man as you would meet in a day's walk.

Bill used to boast to those of the 'squad' who happened to pass the storehouse door in the evening, that it was no manner of use to come bothering there. Not that he didn't like to see any of us fellows on the 'fly.' He was too good a fellow for that. But he would always insist that the burgs—that's what he called the burglars—knew better than come his way, for an ounce of lead was no trifle to manage, or get away with, when a fellow got it inside of his skin, as indeed it isn't, as I suppose you will readily allow.

"Yes, indeed," I replied encouragingly, seeing that Gregory was looking for an answer, as he took a thirsty pull at his beer mug.

"To be sure," continued George, "a bullet is an ugly thing to manage in your carcass, no matter where you put it. Poor Bill. He was a good fellow, and no mistake, and I tell you it made us all feel like tigers that morning when he was found with his throat cut and the goods all scattered about the main floor.

You see it was a dark and rainy night in the month of November, in the year 185–, when Bill turned the keys in the double lock of the front door, after bidding good night to Tom Jackson, the foreman of the laborers, and little Bob Bennett, the entry clerk, they being usually the last to leave the warehouse. Bill was always stationed inside the building, and kept two or three lanterns burning in the place, so he could see the rats run over the floors, and have a better chance to move about. Even then he must have had a lonely time of it.

Both Tom and Bob remarked to each other, as they passed up Stone-street into Broadway, that it was an extra dark night, for the clouds were as black as ink, and the heavy drops of rain that came pattering down made them run for a stage. Little did either imagine that they had just seen the last of poor Bill alive, nor did they feel any alarm for him or the warehouse, so safe and regular had both been for many a year.

The next morning the rain had ceased, and as Bob Bennett turned the corner, and came in sight of the old warehouse, he was surprised to see the laborers all standing in an idle group at the door, which was still closed, though the hour for opening had already come and passed.

As soon as Bob made his appearance the foreman, Jackson, spoke up and said he was afraid something was wrong with the watchman, for he couldn't make him answer, or hear him. Bob hammered at the door a few seconds until his fists were sore, and then ordered the men to get a plank and burst it open. This was soon done, and a terrible sight met their eyes.

There, right in the middle of the passageway, left between the piles of bales and boxes, and near the office door, lay the dead body of poor Bill Wright. A pool of blood had formed around his head, and as the men stepped inside, they discovered that the dead man had had his throat cut in a frightful gash. By his side lay his revolver, all of the chambers still loaded, and on further examination a deep and crushing wound was found on the back of his head, showing that he had been struck down unawares, and rendered senseless before he could use the pistol he so often fondled and relied on, as a means of defense in the hour of danger.

"The rest was all clear enough. A man had hidden himself among the goods in the daytime, and crawled upon Bill unbeknown to him as he made his rounds in the night. Seizing a favorable opportunity, the thief had dealt Bill a blow on the head with a slung-shot or a club, which stunned him, and rendered him an easy victim to the knife that had passed across his senseless throat.

The murderer, for we afterward found out that the man who knocked poor Bill down had killed him, must then have opened the street door with the keys he found hanging at the dead man's waist, and so let in the gang, who had a clean bill, as the health officers say, to proceed in sorting out their plunder. The value of the lot of goods carried off was estimated at over eleven thousand dollars, and consisted mainly of velvets and silks of the best description. The packing up had been systematically carried on, and the work must have taken considerable time, for the gang had busted over fifty different bales in their search. Not only had they ransacked the stock on the first floor, but left traces on the second floor above, for a basket of champagne had been sampled, and several empty sardine boxes showed that a regular supper had been indulged in."

"They did all that work while the dead body of the watchman was lying there?" said I, in one of the momentary pauses made by Gregory while looking after the bottom of his beer mug.

"Of course, they did. What do you suppose a lot of wretches like them cared for a stiff?" retorted my companion in a disdainful tone. "It's not like that kind of cattle. Why, they were so careful in their work that they even stripped all of the pieces of goods they picked out for plunder, and tore off the bands and trade-mark labels in order that no trace could be found to them afterward. Oh! they did the thing up regularly, and in good shape. We could see it was a professional job, easy enough.

I wasn't put on the case at first, though nearly all of the 'squad' went down and took a survey of affairs, for we naturally felt interested in the case, brave old Bill being quite a character in his way and a general favorite with us. The Chief detailed Jack Willett—it was him that went to England after Bass, the bank forger—and Jack took with him his partner, Ned Griffin.

Well, they laid their heads together, and came to the conclusion that the 'stuff' had been carried away on a truck from the front door, especially as the keys could not be found. Accordingly, Ned and Jack inquired at every stable they could find and stopped every chance-carman they met, in hopes of finding the man who had removed the goods, for, you know, thieves frequently make a 'stall' of it, as we call it, by hiring a regular carman to do such business just about daylight. But the lay was a poor one, as it turned out, and Willett and Griffin were so disgusted at their ill luck that they almost threw the thing up as hopeless.

About a week after poor Bill's funeral I happened to pass the warehouse, so stepped in for a moment to see Bob Bennett, who I always liked for his bright and cheerful manner, not being given much that way myself, as you may have noticed before now. Bob was only too glad to see me, and as he gave me a glass of wine from a demijohn they kept handy in the office, he, of course, began talking about the burglary and the murder, for all hands were naturally full of it.

I listened to Bob and his theories for a few minutes, and was about to cut him short and get away, when my eyes were suddenly caught by the sight of a bit of gold that was peeping from under one of the piles of boxes forming the passage to the rear of the store. Knowing that if Bob saw me pick up anything, out of the common way, his ready tongue would soon make everybody as wise as himself, I cast about for a plan to get rid of him for a moment.

You see I didn't know whether I was on anything like a clue or not. But we were always looking out for the chances and accidents in our line of business, else we wouldn't do much you may depend. But I knew I saw a bit of gold under the box there, and I wanted it.

Telling Bob that talking was dry work as indeed it is—yes, I don't mind if I do have another mug, thank you—and that his wine was good, he good-humoredly took the hint and started for another glassfull. The moment he was out of sight I glanced round to make sure that no one else saw me, and, stooping down, soon found that the bit of gold I had seen was a tiny little stud, set with three pearls, and having the letter F. engraved on the back of the button. I had scarcely time to note all this and slip the stud into my pocket before Bob came back with his wine.

Quietly sipping at my glass I set Bob hard at work talking about the murder over again, and managed in an indirect way to ascertain that the dead man had never been known to wear anything like jewelry, except indeed an old-fashioned silver watch he had carried ever since he had been connected with the place. It was evident, therefore, that the stud in my pocket did not belong to poor Bill. Could it belong to one of the gang? I determined to find out, so I told Bob I had lost a stud, and didn't know but that I might have dropped it in the warehouse, at the same time asking him to inquire some time if it had been found.

As I expected, Bob could not contain himself, and was only too eager to help me in my supposed trouble, for he immediately began to bawl out to all hands, asking if any of them had found a stud like the one I described. It so happened that everybody connected with the warehouse was in the building, even the partners in the firm, so I soon ascertained that none of them had found a stud.

I suppose you see that I really wanted to know if any one had lost the stud I had in my pocket, and that by my saying I had lost one would of course lead to the owner showing up. Thus I got an answer to my real question without any one suspecting my secret.

Thanking the warehouse people for their kindness in so trifling a matter, I walked away, fully convinced that I possessed a clue to the identity of one, at least, of the murderous gang. But it was a slight chance to go on, wasn't it? Yet it turned out all right in the end, as I will show you. The firm had offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the murderer, or any of the gang, who could be convicted. That was a pretty good sum in those days, though, I presume the 'fly-cops,' nowadays, wouldn't think much of it. No reward was offered for the stuff carried off, as is the common practice now, so there was no inducement to look for the goods, except for evidence. Merchants in these days know their own business best, I suppose, else they would not send the Police after stolen property to gain big rewards. I could give you many a queer case, where burglars got good hauls in ready money by surrendering their swag to detectives, who, in return, pretended they couldn't find the criminals, and yet shared the rewards with them.

But as I was saying, the firm had offered a handsome reward, and the Mayor had offered another, so I had a good stake in view if I could work up the job alone. Taking good care to let none of the 'squad' suppose that I intended meddling in the case, I kept my eyes open, and at odd times poked my nose into some of the low haunts in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, in hopes of something turning up. Two or three weeks passed by, however, and I hadn't struck anything, and the murder was being rapidly forgotten, as is always the case in this City, somehow.

One night I was on office duty, and having read all the newspapers about, was idly turning over our file-book of advertisements, when I suddenly came across the account of a burglary that had occurred uptown, a few years before, in the residence of a Mr. Falconer. Among the articles described in the circular was a set of studs precisely like the one I had been carrying in my pocket so many days. The discovery led me on a new track, and I saw my way clear in a moment, for I remembered that a well-known burglar had been convicted and sent to Sing Sing for that robbery. His name was William Watson, at least, that is his prison name, but he was best known as 'Crazy Bill,' not that he was any crazier than you or I, but because he once got out of an ugly charge by pretending insanity. So well did he play his cards that the jury acquitted him as a lunatic, and he went to the Asylum, and afterward got out on a habeas. But the name of 'Crazy Bill' stuck to him after that.

Watson had a partner in the burglary, a fellow named Sam Sniffen, though he once did time in the State Prison under the name of Hammond. Sam escaped conviction on the trial by a clever *alibi*, and was 'turned up,' as we call it. I knew Sniffen was still in the business, but we all understood he had gone West. At any rate, he hadn't been seen of late. Still it stuck in my mind that if I could ascertain that he was in town about the time poor Bill Wright had his weazen cut, I could make a good case against him, or at all events compel him to squeal on somebody else. But it was miserable chance, after all.

My luck was not all gone, however, for the very next day one of our men mentioned that he had seen Sniffen on Broadway, and we must look out for him. This fixed me, and I spent all that day and night in looking for Sam, who I secured at length in an oyster-cellar, down near the Old Bowery Theatre. Sam was very anxious to know why he was arrested, when I staggered him by saying that I had good evidence in my possession, showing that he had had a hand in the Falconer burglary, as the missing studs had been traced to him. Sam smiled scornfully, and remarked that I was off my reckoning for once, for he could prove that Crazy Bill had given the studs to his woman.

Sam was locked up, nevertheless, for I told our Chief the whole story, and we kept him for safety. I knew that Polly Wycher, a well-known pickpocket in her day, had lived with Watson for some years, and had lately taken up with a fellow named Jim Fletcher, otherwise called 'Knuckles,' because of his awful big hands. I 'pinched' Polly that afternoon at her lodgings, over on the east side, and searching vigorously was rewarded by finding the other two studs in her bureau drawer. Telling Polly that I knew how she came by the studs, offered to say nothing about it if she would give me the third one, as they were family relics and worth a good reward. Polly was thoroughly frightened, and finally confessed to me that she had loaned the stud to Fletcher a few days before, to replace one he had lost. She said Jim was out of town, but would soon be back, and she would get it from him as soon as possible.

The case was now clear enough, for after locking up Polly, we notified Philadelphia and Boston that 'Knuckles' was wanted, and in less than a week we had him in the cells, along with his two pals, Tom Harrison and Ed. Everett. These last named men had been confined several days before we got 'Knuckles,' and were quite uneasy in their minds, as they could only guess our purpose. There was a fourth man in the gang, as we afterward found out, though we never got him, however, for he got 'fly' on our movements in some way, and made off to California, then all the go, and he was hung there a year or two after, in some mining town, for his old tricks at stealing.

I went down stairs to Fletcher's cell the night he was brought in, and asked him if he knew what the charge was. He said no, though I could see by his eye that he half suspected. Determined to test the matter I suddenly produced the stud, and inquired if he knew that. He blanched in a moment, but, with a gasp, managed to stammer out that he didn't know anything about it. Yes you do, said I to him, and you're the man who killed the watchman, and here's the evidence that'll hang you.

I shall never forget the look of terror and agony the poor devil gave me, as I turned away from the grated door of his cell, and went up stairs, for he fairly seemed to see the gallows over my shoulder.

It had been arranged that all three of the prisoners should be brought together the next morning, in order to see how they would act, for, you see, we were considerably in the dark still, and had to feel our way. The programme was spoiled, however, for 'Knuckles,' who was always a weak-kneed cuss, surprised us by having a private hanging match of it, all to himself, in his cell. He had managed to use a handkerchief for a cord, and a staple in the wall to swing off from. He did the thing most effectually, for although the man in charge of the cells saw him apparently asleep on his bunk at midnight, Jim was found dead, and almost stiff, at 2 o'clock.

I felt savage enough at Jim cutting up so rough, for I hadn't had a decent chance to work up a case against him, but he had saved me the trouble by leaving a piece of scribble behind him, in which he confessed that he had killed the watchman. From his note, scrawled and half-worded as it was, from being penciled in the dark, we gathered that Jim was the man who had hidden in the store-house over night, and knocked down the watchman, as I have already told you. He then went for the keys at Bill's waist, but seeing that the poor fellow was not quite stunned by the blow, and was bravely fumbling for his revolver, he whipped out his knife and cut Wright's throat. Jim took care to say that, though Harrison and Everett were in the job, neither had any hand in the murder. The news of Fletcher's arrest, suicide and confession, of course got into the papers, and I had enough fame for that day; besides, I got the best share of the rewards."

"What was done with Harrison and Everett, after that?" I asked, as Gregory appeared to consider his story ended.

"Oh! they confessed everything, and gave up the goods, their pal's death having completely upset them. When put on trial they pleaded guilty to the burglary, and considered themselves lucky to get off with a sentence of twenty years in the State Prison, though they didn't remain there long, for Harrison died a few years after, and Everett managed to escape, and disappeared from this part of the country."

But I forgot to tell you how they got away with the goods, and a cute thing it was, too. While 'piping off' the warehouse people and laying their plans, as is always done by first-class burglars, the gang discovered that the scuttle of the storehouse was quite close to a window in a tenement-building, the rear of which jutted on to the warehouse. They managed to hire this room, and after they had gained an entrance, and packed up the goods, the thieves deliberately carried all of the pieces upstairs to the top floor, and passed them up on to the roof, finally dumping the goods into the window. That stuff lay quietly in that room for three days, but none of us ever tumbled to the scuttle, so clean had they left their track behind them. Had they dropped anything on the stairs, or neglected to fasten the scuttle, neither Griffin nor Willett would have gone on such a wild-goose chase, and I would probably never have had a hand in the matter."

W.

A Street Show in London.—One singular exhibition I witnessed here, which is worth recording. The veteran clown announced that his friend had communicated to him that he would throw up a monster potato, "the hoigth of that 'ere house," and allow it to descend upon his skull, a feat to be performed entirely in complement to the high-class character of the present audience.

"No, Sir?" said the veteran clown, lost in reverie and admiration. "This potato? On your head? Why, Sir, it would kill any man!"

A grunt intimates that his friend is quite serious.

The veteran clown looks sadly round. "He will do it, then, gentlemen. Do you mean, Sir, that you will?" and so on.

What followed was more worthy of admiration than the feat itself. The veteran clown, resigning himself to the stern purpose of his devoted friend, then only thought how to make it as easy as possible to his feelings. Conscientiously he could not allow the sacrifice until a united contribution of at least a shilling fell into the arena. This rather cooled public ardor; it seemed so vast a sum. The arts by which it was raised would have helped him on in the diplomatic profession. He entreated, he spoke with scorn, he made as though he would pack up his effects and go—this when threepence had been subscribed. His friend seemed to oppose him, as he would be content to do it from his fine feelings and wish to oblige us.

"No, Sir, you shall not. I am ashamed to have to ask such a thing—only sevenpence more!"

This was a fiction, much more was required. Tinkle—chink—twopence more. It only wanted threepence now. We had waited so long, lost so much valuable time—hang the fellow! let us have done—so here goes! After all, to see such a feat was worth a few halfpence. TELL split an apple on his child's head, but this patriot would split one on his own, and without an arrow. When the sum was made up, I blush to say, there were signs of a want of faith in the veteran clown; he seemed to say that it was unreasonable to expect human life to be put in peril for that ridiculous sum. A few pennies more, surely. Loud and angry murmurs were heard, and the denunciations of the crowd became so hostile that he felt he could not push the matter further; so he gave way, and added with a pleasant effrontery, as if he had waived part of the bargain, "that he was sure the gentlemen would make it up to them after they had seen the feat." On this the friend brought himself together; and after many flourishings, sent his potato aloft to a vast height, then, folding his arms, prepared to receive it. Down it came, and, with a most disagreeable crunching sound, descended on his bare forehead, where it was split into a dozen fragments. It was really an unpleasant exhibition, and makes us understand the case of the negro recorded by Mr. HINGSTON, who, for a small sum, would allow any one to hit his head with a stout cudgel.—*All the Year Round.*

Lord Brougham's Last Visit to the House of Commons.—Never but once did Lord BROUGHAM enter the House of Commons after he was raised to the peerage. It was not many years before he died. He went, leaning on the arm of a friend, a well-known officer of the House of Lords, whom the aged peer had asked to escort him. There was a curiosity in the old athlete to view the arena where he had so often struggled with and thrown his adversaries. Within the door leading from the Upper House, Lord BROUGHAM gazed on the stirring scene for a minute or two, and then the tears welled up to his eyes, and he murmured to his friend, with deep emotion: "Take me away! take me away! There is not a face here that I can recognize!" And he moved slowly along the passage back to the House of Lords, murmuring, as he went, "Dead, dead! All gone! all gone!" The great champion of that arena soon went the way that those who had wrestled with him had already passed. The promise of his bright boyhood was amply kept in his maturer years, and the memories of both will long be dear to all who reverence work above rank, and who hold that the aristocracy of intellect is superior to any degree in the peerage.—*Temple Bar.*

Social Organ Grinders.—The philanthropic organ-grinder is perhaps as easy to deal with as any; he always has some case in hand requiring charitable aid, and we can, if we are so disposed, give him something to move on to next door. But, if we are not willing to purchase peace in this way, we have to endure his music. It is very seldom that it will answer to metaphorically slam the door in his face—he is not to be daunted.

The scientific grinder is much dreaded; he plays away for the hour together, and his friends look at one another in hopeless silence, but as silence is all he wants he is perfectly satisfied. If you should give him a copper, in the shape of an approving "Oh!" or "Ah!" the only change he makes is to direct his melody to you in particular for the next few minutes, during which time you have to look as if you perfectly understood the theory of atoms, and had formed some definite idea with regard to the probable inhabitants of the moon, feeling yourself all the time to be a despicable hypocrite, and knowing that your friends see through you. From some scientific grinders it is impossible to obtain the shortest respite; even at meals they will insist upon reducing the various articles of food to their lowest denomination, by telling us what proportion of this is starch, or how much of that is gluten, till we almost begin to doubt whether solid bread and butter are not mere optical delusions after all.

Then there is the anecdotal grinder; something is always occurring to remind him of one of his anecdotes, and once let him obtain the cue from some unlucky remark, and he grinds forth his anecdotes by the dozen. In the course of conversation a gentleman happens to mention that he was salmon-fishing in the Highlands last month; this is enough; and before the first speaker has had time to give an account of his tour, there is a preparatory cough from our friend of the anecdotes, and he proceeds: "Ah, that reminds me of the time when I and two or three friends went down to Greenwich to taste the whitebait." He then goes on to enlarge on his personal experience of the Prime Minister; in the midst of which history he is perhaps reminded of some other anecdote, equally interesting, which he faithfully recounts, after which he proceeds with the original story. It is amusing to observe those who are acquainted with the propensity of this gentleman, when they have unfortunately let slip a leading remark, and they hear the preparatory cough—that is the knell of doom—a look of silent anguish passes across their face, which is gradually replaced by an expression of calm resignation, and they are then prepared for the infliction. The remedy for this description of organ-grinding can only be practiced when the audience thoroughly know the habits of the performer; the course to be taken is, the moment the cough is heard for all to be taken suddenly deaf, and to talk together in loud tones, mingled with laughter, on the first topic that suggests itself. This may nip the story in the bud. If, however, the grinder is of the most determined class, it is as well to give in at once, for tell his anecdote he will, if he waits the whole evening for it; besides which, it is nobler for all to suffer together than to allow one luckless individual to be taken by the button-hole on the first opportunity and receive the whole narration alone and unsupported.—*Chambers's Journal.*

The Effects of the Worship of Money in France.—Railways first taught Frenchmen how rich and comfortable they might become if they only gave their minds to that combination of ends; it was the merit of NAPOLEON III. to facilitate and expedite the process. Lavish expenditure at Court, in Paris, in the army, and indeed in all the departments of Government, stimulated lavish expenditure everywhere else; and as the standard of material well-being kept rising and rising, the efforts of the entire nation were employed in keeping up with it. By the time the war against Germany broke out the French people had become enslaved to comfortable modes of life, which, based on money, regarded the loss of it as the worst of human ills—always, of course, excepting the loss of comfort itself. They had an army raised, it is true, by conscription; but conscription was tempered by a money substitute paid direct to the State, and therefore nobody ever dreamed of being called upon to fight who had succeeded in the one pursuit to which all men's energies were dedicated. But it is obvious that an army, sprung from such conditions, would itself not consent to forego all the advantages of a rich and luxurious time; and accordingly it had to be petted and pampered, and its state not allowed to contrast too saliently with that of the gentlemen who sat at home at ease. We should open up too wide a field if we were to dwell at full length upon the share played in the disasters of the regular army of France by its unmartial habits of luxury learned in times of peace. One had only to see what it was thought indispensable for a French soldier to carry with him in the shape of creature comforts to conclude that he was not an animal trained for war; and the reply of a French General to the inquiry why he had suffered himself to be outmarched, "*On ne marche pas le nuit,*" is conclusive evidence as to the emasculated condition into which the whole rank and file must have sunk.

No dread of being reproached with trampling upon the prostrate must deter us from stating the painful truth that an unwholesome fear of their skins made all generalship bootless and all hope of success impossible. The number of those who were ever even nominally under arms has been outrageously exaggerated. Not one in five who might have fought for his country offered or was persuaded to do so; and not one in twenty who had a rifle put into his hands kept possession of it after it seemed safer to him to throw it away. "Is it true," asked the writer of these pages, of a distinguished French patriot and man of letters, "is it true, as the Germans assert, that the modern race of Frenchmen have lost the scorn of death possessed by their ancestors?" His answer was "*Hélas oui! Nous sommes démoralisés par la civilisation matérielle.*" He added, that, "when it came to dying, they would not die." Nearly every correspondent, whether with them or with their conquerors, has said the same thing.—*Temple Bar.*

A New Light-house.—The building of a light-house is almost always a perilous undertaking. We all know the sad yet romantic story of the first Eddystone Light-house—how, on one November night, in the year 1703, just as it had been completed, a terrible hurricane blew it away, leaving not a wreck behind; and how Mr. WINSTANLEY, the noble-hearted Essex gentleman who had built it, perished with his workmen on that awful night. The later resources of engineering science have made the task of building light-houses less dangerous than formerly; but even now it is slow and arduous work. The last light-house built is that upon the Wolf Rock, which is situated about nine miles southwest of the Land's End. The surface of this rock is very rugged, consequently, to land upon it is at all times a very difficult matter. As it is, morever, in deep water, (about twenty fathoms on all sides,) and exposed to the full force of the Atlantic Ocean, a terrific sea falls upon it, as may readily be supposed. The name Wolf, as applied to this rock, seems to be of recent date, for in the old maps of the time of Queen ELIZABETH and CHARLES II., it is marked the "Gulph" Rock. Cornish people explain the new name on the strength of a tradition, that an attempt was once made to plant on its summit the figure of an enormous wolf, made of copper, and hollow within, and so constructed, that the mouth, receiving the blasts of the gale, should give out a loud hoarse sound, to warn mariners of their danger; but owing to the fury of the elements, the ingenious notion could never be carried out. Be this as it may, the building of the new light-house has been no child's play. The light was first exhibited on the 1st of January, 1870, and has since burned regularly every night, from sunset to sunrise. But the structure has taken nearly eight years to erect. On the 17th March, 1862, the workmen first got upon the rock, to cut out the foundation; but owing to the insecurity of the foothold, and the constant breaking of the surf over the rock, stanchions were obliged to be fixed in the rock where the workmen were digging, and each man worked with a safety-rope lying near him, one end of which was attached to the nearest stanchion. An experienced man was always stationed on the summit as "crow," to look out for the sea, and give warning when a wave was likely to sweep over the rock; when the men would hold on, head to the sea, while it washed over them. Then, when the wave had passed over, and there was a temporary lull, picks, hammers and jumpers, some over twenty pounds in weight, were frequently found to have been washed away. An additional danger to the men was in the necessary blasting of the rock with gunpowder—their only protection from the showers of shattered fragments of rock being a temporary penthouse, formed each time they landed. In building light-houses, the progress of the work must always depend upon the humor of the weather. Very often it is impossible to land on the rock at all; and when you do, you may often find a large portion of the lost day's work washed away; and this has to be done all over again. In the eight working seasons occupied over the Wolf Rock Light-house, there were two hundred and sixty-six landings; and of time spent in labor, eight hundred and nine and a-half hours—being only one hundred and one working days, of ten hours each, for the erection of the tower. In this light-house, a fog-bell, weighing five hundredweight, is fixed on the lantern-gallery. It is struck by two hammers worked by machinery. For the purpose of giving the signal a distinctive character for the station, the machinery is arranged for striking the bell three blows in quick succession, at intervals of fifteen seconds. The cost of building this light-house, considering the exceptional difficulties, may be reckoned moderate—being about £62,726.—*Once a Week.*

The First Census of Great Britain.—The first census of Great Britain was taken in the year 1901. At that time the department of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages—who is now the English Censor—was not in existence; and in England and Wales the overseers of the poor in the several parishes were the local authorities to whom was entrusted the duty of furnishing to the central office in London the population returns. The agency thus employed was, doubtless, to a great extent an efficient one; but in some places it was found that, from lack of education and from other causes, the parochial officers were but ill-fitted for the work intrusted to them. The tables which were framed from the results of this first general enumeration showed the number of persons of both sexes in the different counties, hundreds, and parishes, with the number of houses and of families occupying them; they further displayed, although in a rough and unsatisfactory manner, the occupations of the people. An abstract of the parish registers, respecting which returns have been furnished by the parochial clergy under a provision of the Census act, also formed part of the published report. The population of England and Wales, as ascertained on this occasion, was 8,892,536.—*The Cornhill.*

The Home of Hans Christian Andersen's Childhood.—In the year 1805 there lived in Odense, in a small mean room, a young married couple, who were extremely attached to each other; he was a shoe-maker, scarcely twenty-two years old, a man of a richly-gifted and truely poetical mind. His wife, a few years older than himself, was ignorant of life and of the world, but possessed a heart full of love. The young man had himself made his shoe-making bench, and the bedstead with which he began housekeeping; this bedstead he had made out of the wooden frame which had borne only a short time before the coffin of the deceased Count TRAMPE, as he lay in state, and the remnants of the black cloth on the wood-work kept the fact still in remembrance.

Instead of a noble corpse, surrounded by crape and wax-lights, here lay, on the 2d of April, 1805, a living and weeping child—that was myself, HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. During the first day of my existence my father is said to have sat by the bed and read aloud in Holberg, but I cried all the time. "Wilt thou go to sleep, or listen quietly?" it is reported that my father asked in joke, but I still cried on, and even in the church, when I was taken to be baptized, I cried so loudly that the preacher, who was a passionate man, said, "The young one screams like a cat!" which words my mother never forgot. A poor emigrant, GOMAR, who stood as godfather, consoled her in the meantime by saying that the louder I cried as a child all the more beautifully should I sing when I grew older.

Our little room, which was almost filled with the shoe-maker's bench, the bed and my crib, was the abode of my childhood; the walls, however, were covered with pictures, and over the work-bench was a cupboard containing books and songs; the little kitchen was full of shining plates and metal pans, and by means of a ladder it was possible to go out on the roof, where, in the gutters between it and the neighbor's house, there stood a great chest filled with soil, my mother's sole garden, and where she grew her vegetables. In my story of the "Snow Queen" that garden still blooms.—*The Story of My Life, by Hans Christian Andersen.*

The Myth-Creating Faculty in Dreams.—The subject of a dream being suggested to the brain, the next thing to be noted is, How does the brain treat its theme when it has got it? Does it drily reflect upon it, as we are wont to do awake? Or does it pursue a course wholly foreign to the laws of waking thoughts? It does, I conceive, neither one nor the other, but treats its theme, whenever it is possible to do so, according to a certain very important, though obscure, law of thought, whose action we are too apt to ignore. We have been accustomed to consider the myth-creating power of the human mind as one specially belonging to the earlier stages of growth of society and of the individual. It will throw, I think, a rather curious light on the subject if we discover that this instinct exists in every one of us, and exerts itself with more or less energy through the whole of our lives. In hours of waking consciousness, indeed, it is suppressed, or has only the narrowest range of exercise, as in the tendency, noticeable in all persons not of the very strictest veracity, to supplement an incomplete anecdote with explanatory incidents, or to throw a slightly-known story into the dramatic form, with dialogues constructed out of our own consciousness. But such small play of the myth-making faculty is nothing compared to its achievements during sleep. The instant that daylight and common sense are excluded, the fairy-work begins. At the very least half our dreams (unless I greatly err) are nothing else than myths formed by unconscious cerebration on the same approved principles, whereby Greece and India and Scandinavia give to us the stories which we were once pleased to set apart as "mythology" proper. Have we not here, then, evidence that there is a real law of the human mind causing us constantly to compose ingenious fables explanatory of the phenomena around us,—a law which only sinks into abeyance in the waking hours of persons in whom the reason has been highly cultivated, and which resumes its sway even over their well-tutored brains when they sleep?

Most dreams lend themselves easily to the myth-making process, but pre-eminently dreams originating in sensation or in sentiment do so. Of those which arise from memory of ideas only, we shall speak by and by.

One of the most affecting mythical dreams which have come to my knowledge, remarkable also as an instance of dream-poetry, is that of a lady who confessed to have been pondering, on the day before her dream, on the many duties which "bound her to life." The phrase which I have used as a familiar metaphor became to her a visible allegory. She dreamed that Life—a strong, calm, cruel woman—was binding her limbs with steel fetters, which she felt as well as saw; and Death, as an angel of mercy, hung hovering in the distance, unable to approach or deliver her. A dream twice occurred to me at intervals of years where the mythical character almost assumed the dimensions of the sublime, insomuch that I can scarcely recall it without awe. I dreamed that I was standing on a certain broad grassy space before the door of my old home. It was totally dark, but I was aware that I was in the midst of an immense crowd. We were all gazing upward into the murky sky, and a sense of some fearful calamity was over us, so that no one spoke aloud. Suddenly overhead appeared, through a rift in the black heavens, a branch of stars which I recognized as the belt and sword of Orion. Then went forth a cry of despair from all our hearts! We knew, though no one said it, that these stars proved it was not a cloud or mist, which, as we had somehow believed, was causing the darkness. No: the air was clear; it was high noon, and the *sun had not risen!* That was the tremendous reason why we beheld the stars. The sun would never rise again!

In this dream, as it seems to me, a very complicated myth was created by my unconscious brain, which having first by some chance stumbled on the picture of a crowd in the dark, and a bit of starry sky over them, elaborated, to account for such facts, the bold theory of the sun not having risen at noon; or (if we like it the other way,) having hit off the idea of the sun's disappearance, invented the appropriate scenery of the breathless expectant crowd, and the apparition of the stars.—*Francis Power Cobbe, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

St. Cloud After the War.—St. Cloud must be a most charming place in Summer, built as it is on the slope of a hill and its streets stretching up and down. It extends to the River Seine, along which runs the road—to the left to Mont Valérien, to the right to Sèvres. Everywhere you see here the splendid villas of the rich Parisians, in the middle of splendid gardens, mostly ornamented with exotic plants. The gardens are but little damaged, but the exotic plants are frozen, and soldiers have made walking-sticks of their stems. Hollow statues, ornamenting these gardens, have been broken, probably in searching for treasures hidden inside of them.

I descended toward the river. Some buildings belonging to the palace are still tolerably preserved. In a large establishment near the turnpike road is the Prussian guard. The sentry-box before it is riddled with bullets. Sentries were placed along the whole bank of the river, and on the bridge, of which an arch has been blown up. On the Parisian bank of the Seine I saw a great many people fishing, hoping to catch a dinner.

I turned again to the left, ascending the hill. The gates and doors were all open. I did not discover one single house of which the inside was not destroyed by fire, and I did not see a dozen of people in all St. Cloud. Here and there I met a poor ragged fellow with a sack, searching the rubbish. The fine new church is only a little injured; though struck by some balls it sustained no serious damage.

I entered at least fifty houses, but had to proceed very cautiously, for walls and beams were hanging there in the most dangerous manner, and one unlucky step might bring them down. The tumbling down of the ceiling of the upper stories had filled the interior of the houses with rubbish, and it is to be hoped that the proprietors will recover very valuable things by removing it, for which the greedy soldiers had no time. They had, however, found the entrances of all cellars, even of those most cunningly hidden.

Most of the inhabitants seemed to have left in the utmost hurry. This was to be seen in the mostly unburned kitchens, where all the things were standing about. I was astonished to find even all coppers, pans, &c. In a store-room I found, on shelves carefully laid out, a great many fine pears and apples—but all were rotten and thickly covered with mould.

It was a most curious sensation—to walk thus alone through these dead, and as it were still animated, houses. It was to me as if I were exploring Pompeii or Herculaneum. Through an iron gate with a half-destroyed inscription I entered a park; it was, I believe, the park of Montotour. The houses were also burned out, but the outside of some of them was tolerably preserved. On one of them I saw the English flag, and outside was written in German, "Property of the Count of GALWAY, Englishman." In another house I met its proprietor, who had some men with him, whom he ordered to remove the rubbish. At a third house, on the walls of which I noticed Egyptian figures and hieroglyphs, workmen were occupied with nailing up the windows.

I crossed the railroad and entered the streets of the village of St. Cloud, which were more interesting than anything I had seen before. Many of the suburbs of Strasbourg were still more destroyed, but the small old citizen-houses in the narrow lanes of St. Cloud offered far more picturesque views. One could, as it were, look right into the heart of the family life of the small French citizen. The poor people had not saved anything, and their half-burned furniture and things covered the street. Beams and staircases were sometimes suspended only by some splinters, and some walls hung so much over the street that I glided underneath holding my breath. Here and there such a confusion of beams and walls tumbled down with a crash, giving me a fair warning not to be too venturesome.—*Temple Bar.*

Protective Resemblances.—Nature provides for the concealment that is useful to many animals, and essential to some, by coloring them with such tints as may best serve them to escape from their enemies or to entrap their prey. That desert animals are almost always desert-colored is illustrated by the lion, which, when crouched upon the sand, or among rocks and stones, must be almost invisible; by the camel, and by almost all species of antelopes. The desert birds are still more protected by the closer resemblance of their tints to the ground on which they live. The stonechats, the larks, the quails, the goat-suckers and the grouse, which abound in the north African and Asiatic deserts, are all tinted and mottled so as closely to resemble the soil of the district they inhabit. Rev. Dr. TRISTRAM, in describing the ornithology of north Africa, observes, that in the Sahara a modification of color which shall be assimilated to that of the surrounding country is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the animals of that region; and that, without exception, the upper plumage of every bird, the fur of all the smaller mammals, and the skin of every snake and lizard, is of one uniform isabelline or sand color.

Turning to the Arctic regions, we see the white color for a similar reason preponderating in the animal kingdom, as affording the best concealment amid snow-fields and ice-hummocks. The polar bear and the American polar hare, which never voluntarily leave the regions of ice and snow, are permanently white, while the Arctic fox, the Alpine hare, and the ermine become white in the Winter only, because in the regions to which they migrate in the Summer that color would be a source of danger rather than a means of protection. Among Arctic birds, the snow-bunting, the jer-falcon, and the snowy owl, are doubtless in a great measure protected by their white color. Perhaps the best example of protective coloring in birds is afforded by the ptarmigan, whose Summer plumage exactly harmonizes with the lichen-colored stones among which it sits, while in Winter, its white plumage renders its detection on the snow almost impossible. No sportsman can have failed to notice how closely the color of the common hare, while resting in its form, resembles that of its surroundings; and how that of the grouse and of the partridge respectively resemble the tints of the heather and stubble in which they are sought after.

Nocturnal animals, as a rule, possess the least conspicuous colors, and must be quite invisible at times when white or very black forms would be readily perceived.

It is only in tropical forests, which never lose their foliage, that parrots and other birds of a green color are to be found. A tint that would be elsewhere singularly conspicuous thus serves to conceal them among the dense leaves.—*All the Year Round.*

An Anecdote of Lord Brougham's Childhood.—The pupil's play-hours at home were devoted in part to playing at judge and jury, in which game he opened the case, defended the prisoner, examined the witnesses and passed judgment. The legal idea was made to serve his purpose on another occasion, when the impulsive boyish impertinence displayed was elevated to the dignity of prophecy. A party of children, of whom HENRY BROUGHAM was one, were on their way in a hackney-coach to a juvenile ball. Their progress was stopped at a toll-bar by the inability to collect sixpence among them to pay the toll. The gate-keeper was inexorable. The children were in despair, but up suddenly jumped young HENRY, who said, gravely to the toll-collector: "Oh, you will surely let us pass, for I am the Lord Chancellor!" It is a singular fact, recorded by BROUGHAM himself, that when he was in after life offered the Chancellorship his mother exercised her self-control and self-denial in opposing, by her remonstrances and earnest advice, her son's acceptance of the office.

He may himself have told his well-loved daughter the story of his trying, when a child, to pass himself off as the Lord Chancellor, in order to get through a turnpike toll free. If so, or whether so or not, the young girl always looked, as on a certainty, for her father's elevation to that dignity. When she was but seven years old, she used to say, "Papa will be Lord Chancellor; you'll see that." Her father used to tell it of her with great glee. Some one would ask her questions regarding other dignities, and the persons likely to obtain them. To such inquiries she would answer, "I do not know; but I am sure that papa will be Lord Chancellor." It has been conjectured that when the dignity was offered to him, his daughter's prophecy had more influence with him than all his mother's advice not to take upon himself the responsibility of such an office.—*Temple Bar.*

DOMESTIC LIFE IN HOLLAND.

The family meet in the morning-room for what may be called a very literal "breakfast." Mevrouw sits at the table, with her cherished china before her, and a steaming kettle on an open stove by her side on the floor. She gives to each a small cup of delicious tea, or not quite so good coffee, at choice; and this, with a single sandwich, of thin-sliced buttered black bread, flanked by the halves of a little new white roll, must content the sharpest morning appetite till midday. All is over in five minutes; and a terrible discomfiture it is, on the first morning of trial, for him who has flattered his hungry soul by visions of kidneys or a juicy steak. But a good deal may be said in favor of this slender meal; for when reconciled to it by use, and thus gently stimulated after a good night of sleep, body and mind are in better condition for real hard work during the next three or four hours—the most important in the day—than when overburdened by a heavy breakfast; *crede experto.*

Mevrouw at once proceeds with a most important operation—that of "washing-up." She would no more intrust her precious china to the hands of a servant, than would a young mother the cutting of her baby's eyelashes to the under-nurse. It is even said, so general is the practice, that Her most gracious M——y, the Q——n of H——d, performs the like anxious task. Washed and wiped, the china is carefully put away and locked up in the glass-sided cabinet for the admiration of beholders until the next meal; and thus these, as well as other valuable works of art stored in sight, are not kept merely for show, but, as surely is their proper function, are put to constant use. The gentlemen light up cigars as a matter of course and go to business.

The next family meeting is generally at 12. Mevrouw, her china and her kettle are there as before; but this time there is a more plentiful supply of bread and butter, and the black bread sandwich is supplemented by others of thin-sliced dried meat. The meal, however, scarcely differs from the earlier one; except that there is a larger quantity eaten, and a second cup of tea or coffee may be had. In the Summer months light Rhine wines make their appearance. "Wash-up," as before, inevitable cigar, and separation.

These slight snacks, whets to appetite merely, lead up, in full accord with the famous principles of DE QUINCEY, to dinner, the great, the preponderating meal, about which, as he almost sublimely says, "the whole day should centre;" and certainly a Dutch dinner is a tremendous fact. During one-half of the twenty-four hours it is impossible to be unconscious that you have not dined, and during the other, not to be conscious that you have—the facts are too strong—appetite and repletion. Let us begin. Suppose the guests to be seated; there is one preliminary which seems odd to one accustomed to the audible and even sonorous grace before meat of our dear old rector. The hostess gives a peculiar glance round the table, says a few soft words, among which which may be caught something like "prie;" instantly everybody looks steadily down into the plate before him, and the discovery may be made that each guest is supposed to be offering his own silent grace before meat; and before the stranger, not being a Quaker, has time to recover his bewilderment, a gentle rustle from the dress of the hostess, announcing that she has finished, is echoed by other rustles from all sides, and eyes look up with the transient gleam of evanishing piety.

Fish, flesh and (not so commonly) fowl, and usually plainly cooked, are the staples. The Dutch are so particular about their fish being perfectly fresh, that a good housewife is not satisfied unless she sees them actually alive, either in the market or brought swimming in water-tanks to her door. The first herring of the season is held a dish of luxury, and five shillings is a common price for an early one. Mighty dishes of vegetables, boiled and afterward stewed in butter, appear as courses, and the quantity piled upon one's plate is at first embarrassing to the fleshly appetite. There are four or five varieties of the kidney-bean, all well worthy of commendation and of being cultivated in England to give variety to our dinner-tables. These beans are salted in large earthen jars, or preserved by an ingenious plan by baking for Winter use, and fresh, salted, or preserved, they are brought upon the table throughout the year, when other green vegetables are not to be had; for without his great plateful of vegetable *per se* no Hollander holds himself to have properly dined. This may take the place of the plain pudding among ourselves, which is almost unknown in Holland, and is only produced in compliment to an English visitor, who may well be amazed at the fearful mess made of it, and amused, if not flattered, by a complaisance to his depraved tastes; for it comes to table as a huge dish full to the brim with fruit, covered with paste of the thickest and heaviest; and, baked or boiled, this is called an English pudding! There are invariably two courses of solid meat; and the changes are rung upon beef, veal, ham, for mutton and lamb are scarcely ever eaten. Good mutton is not to be had in Holland. There is some peculiarity in the pastures or climate which makes mutton very rank and tallowy. The poor people eat it, of course, and so they do geese, which are by no means looked upon as a luxury; but a greater number by far of fat sheep than are consumed in Holland are shipped for the English, particularly the London market; and it is said, that after pasturing for a fortnight or three weeks in England, the over-rich flavor leaves their meat, which, however, when brought to market is still inferior in quality to ordinary English born and bred mutton.

The amenities of the table and its customs have their slight peculiarities. The *pièce de resistance* and other meat dishes are carved by the host into slices upon a plate, which is passed from guest to guest, who help themselves according to fancy, every gentlemen having previously taken good care of his left-hand lady, his own peculiar charge. A stranger will soon be taught that she expects him to choose a slice to her liking, and having helped himself and passed on the meat-plate, to make a tender inquiry about her selection of pickles, for he cannot but notice that she has meanwhile been making a solemn and deliberate survey of the great variety upon the table; pickles, she, and everybody, invariably eats with meat, hot or cold, and no wonder, the quality being really superb. The great pride of a Dutch housewife, if it may not be said that preserves are a greater, is pickles, and both of them make a great show upon the dinner-table. One little custom prevails in helping a fair left-hand neighbor to wine—the gentleman must be careful to pour a few drops into his own glass first. Whether this be simply to give himself the benefit of any particles of dust or cork upon the top, or be actually the remains of the ancient custom of tasting to deny the presence of poison in the cup, the thing is always done to the last glass. Possibly it may even be the heathen custom of libation, which is certainly practiced by the lower classes in England; and in Holland the ceremony is gone through even with decanted wine.

The Dutch have solved the great eating-with-the-knife question in a very effectual manner by doing away with the temptation. Their native specimens of cutlery are so bad that in using them there can be no ever-recurring pleasure such as may be had in wielding a well-balanced, smooth, ivory-handled Rodgers, which answers to every turn of the wrist, and cuts so clean and true as to make one fancy even the toughest beefsteak negotiable into tidbits. The diner in Holland is expected to cut up his meat and other eatables all at once upon his plate, as well as he can manage with his wretched implement, which he then gladly deposits upon a glass holder by his side, and proceeds to eat away with the fork alone, held in his right hand. The stock of cutlery, bad as it is, cannot be very large, for one knife and fork is all the allowance for each person during the whole dinner.

The various dishes of fresh fruit, or fruit preserved entire, such as peaches and apricots, are handed up in succession to the hostess first, who, having counted noses, cuts up into halves or quarters according to the number of guests and the quantity of fruit upon the dish, which is then passed from hand to hand; so that whether the supply be plentiful or scanty, each guest, if he choose, may have his fair portion. This seems to be a hospitable method; it certainly prohibits on the one hand the display of selfish dexterity, not unseen at English tables, sometimes made on a dish of fine peaches, when there are a dozen or more to partake, or, on the other hand, of the modest forbearance which leaves the peaches untouched and the longing soul unsatisfied.

Immediately after eating has ceased, the cigar-box is taken round by the children, if any are present, and no lady dreams of objecting, nor is even consent asked. After some little time all retire to the drawing-room, where Mevrouw finds her tea equipage ready to her hand; and when the gentlemen have had their small cup they lounge off to business until 9 o'clock.—*London Society.*

DRURY-LANE.—Perhaps the most melancholy of all decayed and tarnished streets is Drury-lane. The old houses still stand about the southern end, side by side, with their projecting windows and carved wood-work. They were the residence of courtiers and courtly ladies. Here lived the DRURYS and the CRAVENS. Here pretty NELLY GWYNNE might have been seen "standing at her lodgings' door, in Drury-lane, in her smock-sleeves and bodice—a mighty pretty creature." Here MONK found his second wife—a poor creature, it is true, and only the daughter of a woman barber; while in the streets which lead from it, east and west, were houses which could boast of having been the residence of OLIVER CROMWELL, of Lord BRISTOL, Lord HERBERT of Cherbury, Sir GODFREY KNELLER, and many other great men, of whom Mr. HENEAGE JESSE, in his new book on London, gives a full account. It was in these streets that LOVELACE nearly starved; here that PRIOR used to retreat with his CHLOE, and get drunk; here that TAYLOR, the Water Poet, kept his tavern. Later on, when the decadence of Drury-lane set in the aristocracy was replaced by a colony of starving authors. It was in these beetle-browed and frowning houses that many an aspiring child of genius fought the battle of the world—turning a couplet in praise of a patron, and struggling to get work from a hard-boweled book-seller; and, when the battle was lost, and the genius starved, his memory got nothing but a gibe from POPE, or a brutal sneer from SWIFT. Even GOLDSMITH, who had himself suffered, and therefore should have been merciful, tells us how—

"In a lonely room, from bailiffs snug,
The Muse found Scrogging stretched beneath a rug.
A window patched with paper lent a ray
That dimly showed the state in which he lay;
The sanded floor that grits beneath the tread;
The humid wall, with paltry pictures spread.

* * * * *

The morn was cold—he views with keen desire
The rusty grate, unconscious of a fire.

* * * * *

A night-cap dressed his brows instead of bay—
A cap by night, a stocking all the day."

Presently, even the starving authors—who were at least innocent, poor fellows—left the lane; and a worse brood came after them. The greater number of the old houses which remain have their ground floors used for the sale of fried fish, potatoes, whelks, red herrings, and other comestibles—savory, doubtless, to an educated taste, but *caviare* to the common herd. The upper floors are inhabited presumably by the merchants who vend the dainties below, and by those ladies and gentlemen of various callings who enjoy their confidence. The fronts of the buildings are unpainted, the windows unwashed—the whole grimy, tottering and degraded. What have they done, these poor old houses, to be so punished? Can we not fancy them, in the clear stillness of a Summer dawn, long before the rising of the fried-potato purchaser, nodding and shaking their wrinkled old fronts at one another? "What," they may say, speaking confidentially, as between companions in misfortune, "what have our sins been, that we should be so specially singled out for punishment? The smell of fried potatoes offends us night and day; it clings to our rafters, and it becomes part of our walls. The smoke of fried fish goes out of our windows and chokes us. The language of our tenants exasperates us. Why have we not tumbled down long since?"—*Once a Week.*

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S IMPROVISATORE.—Italy, with its scenery and the life of its people, occupied my soul, and toward this land I felt a yearning. My earlier life and what I had now seen, blended themselves together into an image—into poetry, which I was compelled to write down, although I was convinced that it would occasion me more trouble than joy, if my necessities at home should oblige me to print it. I had already in Rome written the first chapter, and others afterward in Munich. It was my novel of "The Improvisatore." In a letter I received in Rome, J. L. HEIBERG wrote that he considered me as a kind of an improvisatore, and that word was the spark which gave my new poem its name.

At one of my first visits to the theatre at Odense, as a little boy, where, as I have already mentioned, the representations were given in the German language, I saw the "Donauweibchen," and the public applauded the actress of the principal part. Homage was paid to her, and she was honored; and I vividly remember thinking how happy she must be. Many years afterward, when, as a student, I visited Odense, I saw, in one of the chambers of the hospital where the poor widows lived, and where one bed stood by another, a female portrait hanging over one bed in a gilt frame. It was LESSING'S "Emilia Galotti," and represented her as pulling the rose to pieces; but the picture was a portrait. It appeared singular in contrast with the poverty by which it was surrounded.

"Whom does it represent?" asked I.

"O!" said one of the old women, "it is the face of the German lady—the poor lady who was once an actress!" And then I saw a little delicate woman, whose face was covered with wrinkles, and in an old silk gown that once had been black. That was the once celebrated singer, who, as the *Donauweibchen*, had been applauded by every one. This circumstance made an indelible impression upon me, and often occurred to my mind.

In Naples I heard MALIBRAN for the first time. Her singing and acting surpassed anything which I had hitherto either heard or seen, and yet I thought the while of the miserably poor singer in the hospital of Odense—the two figures blended into the Annunciata of the novel. Italy was the background for that which had been experienced and that which was imagined.—*The Story of my Life, by Hans Christian Andersen.*

UNLUCKY DAYS FOR MATRIMONY.—We may possibly be doing a service to some of our readers by informing them (on the authority of a manuscript of the fifteenth century, quoted in *The Book of Days*) that there are just thirty-two days in the year upon which it is unadvisable to go into join-hand—namely, seven in January; three each in February, March, May, and December; two each in April, June, July, August, September, and November; and one in October; so that January is the worst, and October the best month for committing matrimony; the actual unlucky days being these: January 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 10th, 15th; February 6th, 7th, 18th; March 1st, 6th, 8th; April 6th, 11th; May 5th, 6th, 7th; June 7th, 15th; July 5th, 19th; August 15th, 19th; September 6th, 7th; October 6th; November 15th, 16th; and December 15th, 16th, 17th. As to which is the best day of the week, why—

Monday for wealth;
Tuesday for health;
Wednesday the best day of
Thurday for crosses;
Friday for losses;
Saturday no luck at all.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

LORD BROUGHAM'S OPINION OF SOME CELEBRATED MEN.—In 1806, BROUGHAM, named as secretary, acted as fourth commissioner on the well-known mission to Portugal. In a brief account of it, he says of NAPOLEON: "He cared little about anything that happened before his own reign, so entirely did personal vanity form a part of his character, more entirely than of any other person of great renown." The character of the first Lord ST. VINCENT was greatly admired by BROUGHAM. They had one thing in common. "I have talked to him," writes BROUGHAM, in his Diary, "about the power of sleeping at any time, which, like him, I possess." He had brief and sharp ways of speaking of the men with whom he began to be connected, or to whom he was opposed. He speaks of the "factious co-operation of FOX;" of the ministry as "drivellers;" of "nasty DUNDAS;" of SHERIDAN having "nothing left of him but the mischief;" of the Prince of WALES as an imbecile; and he never at this period spoke of CANNING but in reference to his "baseness," his "utter shabbiness," and his "shuffling" generally.—*Temple Bar.*

NOMS DE PLUME.—CHARLES DICKENS, with that happy aptitude for manufacturing names for which he showed himself so remarkable in his subsequent works, christened his first performance *Sketches by Boz.* The artist, Mr. HABLOT K. BROWNE, who afterward illustrated so many of Mr. DICKENS' works, made a good hit when he assumed the name of "Phiz,"—a name, moreover, which better explains itself than many *noms de plume* can be said to do. Several elements enter into the composition of a good *nom de plume.* There may be a certain indication of the intent of the work or the identity of the author. When Mr. CHARLES APPERLEY took the pseudonym of "Nimrod," as the author of works on the Road, the Chase, and the Turf, any one could tell the nature of his books by the name which he had adopted.

Mr. GEORGE ROSE, too, as "Arthur Sketchley," and the author of light, humorous trifles, was happy in his selection. On the principle of identity, we find the late FENIMORE COOPER writing his *Notions of the Americans*, picked up by "A Traveling Bachelor;" and Mr. RUSKIN first brought out his *Modern Painters* under the title of "A Graduate of Oxford." At the present day especially, names like these throw but a very thin vail over the name of an author, if he is a man of any substance at all. Who does not know that "Historicus," of the *Times*, is Mr. VERNON HARCOURT; that "Jacob Omnium" was Mr. M. J. HIGGINS; that the "Competition Wallah" was Mr. TREVELYAN, and that "S. G. O." is Lord SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE? But initials, perhaps, can hardly be classed among *noms de plume.* Pseudonyms of another kind are those which rely upon humor for their force. When Sir WALTER SCOTT wrote "Tales of My Landlord," the author was announced as "Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh;" but Sir WALTER seemed to take a delight in puzzling the public. At one time, he is the author of *Waverley;* at another, the author of *Ivanhoe* is "Lawrence Templeton;" at another, when writing some letters on the currency, "Malagrowther;" and so on. Of the humorous kind, THACKERAY'S "Michael Angelo Titmarsh" is one of the best—the descent from the sublime to the ridiculous being perfect. WASHINGTON IRVING was felicitous, too, as "Diedrich Knickerbocker." Mr. LELAND, the American author, is not much less so as "Hans Breitmann." While touching on Teutonic names, we will just mention Mr. CARLYLE'S *nom de plume* of "Teufelsdroeckh." Of its harmony, we forbear to speak. The American genius for humor gives them great facility in coining good titles. "Artemus Ward, the Showman," was a great success on the part of poor CHARLES BROWNE. Mr. NEWELL, in the satire on American politicians during the war, was very effective as "Orpheus C. Kerr" (office-seeker;) and everybody knows who "Sam Slick" was. Other names, again, if not exactly humorous, have a certain quaintness about them which draws attention: as "Cuthbert Bede," whom his friends know as a learned clerical gentleman named BRADLEY. *Noms de plume* formed by the transformation of the letters of the author's real name are seldom satisfactory. When Mr. BRYAN WALLER PROCTOR twisted his name into the amalgam, "Barry Cornwall," he gave, perhaps, as good an example of the kind as can be found; but what shall we say to Mr. SIDNEY DOBELL merely writing his Christian name backwards, and styling himself "Sidney Yendis?" Mr. LONGFELLOW, another and more eminent poet, was not much more successful when, in his sketch of the "History of Newbury," he took the lugubrious name of "Joshua Coffin."—*Once a Week.*

THE POPULAR IDEA OF A POET.—What is the popular, the proverbial, the vulgar idea of a poet? Is it not a solitary creature, who seems quite different from common men? dowered with an intensity of feeling—a fire of passion—a divine madness? His haunt is on the mountain, or the lonely shore; though sometimes his indignant soul, under a cruel fate, may moan to the moon through a broken garret window. He moves about abstracted—rapt into high communion with things of sublimity and beauty. Liberty, love, courage—these are the ideas that find an echo in his soul; or else, perhaps, a terrible sardonic gloom may be flung over him—excess of glory obscured. At any rate, in his love or his bitterness he is ever great; there is nothing that is mean about him, or contemptible. The inspired excitement of his life may goad him at seasons into vicious excess; but even here his failings lean to the side of the noble and the romantic. His hair is of an uncommon color, and never cut. His eyes are piercingly luminous, and seem as though they were always gazing on some glorious vision. There is a depth of intellect in his blue-veined brow; his shirt-collar opens low, and shows something of the bosom that Phœbus shakes with his inspiration.—*The Dark Blue.*

The Planet Mercury.

Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and the moon, all visible at once, give the early evening sky just now an unusual beauty and interest. The spectacle will not last long, however. Mercury's rapid motion will, by the 16th of May, bring him into conjunction with the sun, and long before that time, of course, he will be lost from sight in the brilliancy of the western sky. On the 21st of August he will appear again in the same part of the sky, at sunset, and be visible for a few evenings again. By that time the other planets and the sun will have changed their places in the sky. Venus, however, will appear at nearly the same distance from the sun, and will be about as bright as now. Mars will be nearer to the sun, and will appear, by contrast with the brighter sky, less brilliant than now. Jupiter, setting before the sun, will not be visible at all in the evening; but, on the other hand, Saturn will then have made his appearance in the east. Thus Mercury will be attended in August by very different companions from those that wait upon him in April; but then, as to-night, he will be easily found by drawing a line through Mars and Venus and prolonging it down toward the western horizon.

It speaks well for the astronomy of the ancients that they were acquainted with the planet Mercury. He is so seldom visible at all, and then for so short a time, and in such a bright region of the heavens, that they must have been good observers who discovered him without the aid of telescopes, and learned the length of the period in which he goes through all his changes of position. They did this, however, and not a great deal more than this has been learned with certainty, even with the telescope. We know, to be sure, that he moves around the sun at only about four-tenths of the earth's distance; that he has to endure a glare of sunlight seven times, and occasionally ten times, as hot and as bright as ours; that his year is only three months long; that his seasons are only about three weeks in length; that his inhabitants, therefore, if he has any, are plunged in six weeks from Midwinter into a scorching Midsummer; that he has an atmosphere which is not quite so good, according to our notions, for breathing purposes as our own, being probably more like scalding steam than air; and that he probably has an alternate day and night, the latter unilluminated by any moon—but how long his entire day is, whether twenty-four hours, as with us, or twenty-seven days, as with the man in the moon, we have as yet been unable to decide, the probabilities being, however, in favor of the first.

We think we know, also, that Mercury is the nearest of all the planets to the sun, and that no other, therefore, has such hot quarters as he; but of this we are not at all sure, and there are some who believe in a nearer planet, appropriately called Vulcan, which one observer declares he has seen. Seen or not seen, it is of course not very improbable that such a planet may exist; but no such evidence of its existence has yet been discovered as made the existence of Neptune certain, even before any human eye had beheld it. Mercury, so far as has yet been perceived, pursues his way through the heavens undisturbed by the attraction of any neighbor nearer than Venus. The amount of her attraction is pretty well known, and no irregularities in his proceedings have yet been detected, except such as her presence would account for.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mrs. BLACKSTOCK, of Pittsburg, is a widow, and having exhausted her young affections upon the late Mr. BLACKSTOCK, she has since his decease invested the poor remnant of her heart in the breach-of-promise business. Not long ago she found a man whom, she thought, she could make a victim, but he seems to have been a very cautious operator, and withdrew before he was fairly in the meshes. Thinking that she had no hope of success in the Courts in that case, Mrs. BLACKSTOCK contented herself with trying to shoot the man, and then resumed her speculations. The next incautious individual that walked into her parlor was a merchant of Pittsburg, upon whom the charm worked with greater effect, and he finally let fall the fatal words which a jury of intelligent Pittsburgians were to be asked to construe into a promise of marriage. The merchant is now before the Court and jury, and the widow demands $20,000 as the profits of her venture. Merchants of Pittsburg should call to mind the Sage counsel of the venerable Mr. Weller, "Beware of vidders."

A company of Hebrews were recently tried in London for gambling at a public house, when they put forward the very curious plea that although they had been caught playing "chicken-hazard," they had really assembled for the purpose of celebrating the festival of the Passover, and their religious observances ought not to be interfered with by the Police. They probably thought that the blood sprinkled upon the door-posts would be a sufficient warning to the officers to pass them by, but they found these ministers of the law as heedless of the solemn significance of their symbols and sacred rites as they had shown themselves to be. Under the circumstances the Magistrate took the risk of the charge of intolerance and fined them according to law. Celebrating the Passover by playing chicken hazard is an innovation in the Jewish religion that Christian London is not generous enough to encourage.

The high-minded people of Council Bluffs, Iowa, have founded their school-house upon a very high rock. The situation is an exceedingly healthy one in general, but at times the air has a tendency to produce bruises and broken bones. Only a few days ago it got so lively that it took a little girl off her feet and threw her over the ledges in a very unpleasant way. The janitor rushed out to her rescue, but was himself seized by an unruly breeze and tumbled about, and finally both girl and janitor were tossed over the edge of the precipice, and like Jack and Gill went tumbling down the hill. It is well to see that one's house is founded on a rock, but if it be a school-house, some judgment should be used in the selection of the rock.

In the German Parliament there is a legislator who is as deaf as a post. He mingles freely in the debate, and answers the attacks of his adversaries as freely and readily as any one. He does not have to resort to his fingers as a means of communication, or guess at the words of the other speakers, but he has an *alter ego*, gifted with sound ears, who sits by his side and writes down everything that is said. There is an advantage in this, after all. When the subject matter of the discussion does not interest the learned member he has only to nudge his amanuensis, and the whole thing is shut off as completely as though a spell of dumbness had come over the assembly. The Chamber is perfectly silent for him, and his cogitations can go on as serenely as though he were in his own study. Whenever he sees fit he can set the writer to work, and all the clamor of debate appears on the paper before him. The name of this deaf orator—HEINRICH VON TREITSCHKE, a historian of some distinction, and the man who plays the part of ears for him, is a fellow-member—Herr WEHRENPFENNIG.

The amenities of journalism in West Virginia are very pleasant, no doubt, for those most concerned, and rather diverting for the rest of mankind. An editor of Moundsville, lately, wishing to express his contempt for certain residents of Wheeling, suggested that any enterprising citizen of that place might make a good thing of it, pecuniarily, of course, by establishing a sausage-mill, through which the obnoxious individuals might be disposed of. His faith in the success of this enterprise was founded on the opinion that the persons alluded to were puppies, which affords a curious hint as to the material of which sausages are made in West Virginia. A Wheeling editor came to the rescue of his fellow-citizens from the terrible fate of the sausage-mill, and made a counter suggestion that a green-house be erected in Moundsville, and stocked from the office of the sanguinary newspaper that made the original attack. It is to be hoped that both suggestions will be carried out, and that the newspapers of that region will then fall into the hands of gentlemen.

A man is in a very unpleasant dilemma who is equally in love with two fair maidens and uncertain which to choose. He might be very "happy with either were t'other dear charmer away," but be is sure to get himself into trouble if he commits himself in the midst of his happiness, for the other will come down upon him like an avenging Nemesis when the inevitable revelation comes. There is probably no situation in which a mortal is likely to be placed more embarrassing, or one requiring greater stragetical powers to secure a well-ordered and safe retreat. A man lately before the Gloucester Assizes, in England, had proved unequal to such an emergency. His affections were so hopelessly involved and complicated with those of two sisters named GERRING that he did not know which to marry. The younger being absent at one time, he was indiscreet enough to engage himself to the elder, but shortly after being at a menagerie with MARIA, the younger, he couldn't restrain his feelings, but, in the presence of the lion and the kangaroo, pledged to her his undying devotions. The after-scenes are too numerous and exciting for anything but a prize novel, but the whole ended prosaically enough in a breach-of-promise suit and a verdict for £700.

Lynch law is undoubtedly the foundation of a beautiful system of jurisprudence, but it has its drawbacks. Like all perfect rules, it works both ways, and in some cases with sad consequences for the original ministers of justice. In Stockton, Mo., a few days ago, a man who had not a due regard for the rights of his fellow-beings, stole some horses belonging to two farmers. Of course these Western Cincinnati objected to having their stock disposed of without their consent, and so they immediately resolved themselves into a tribunal, consisting of Sheriff, Court, Judge, jury and executioner, and left the offender's body hanging to the limb of a tree. It so happened that the man thus summarily disposed of had friends, who at once assumed the legislative, judicial and executive powers in like manner, and caught and hung the two farmers. If this sort of thing is kept up it will undoubtedly have an effect on the census, but it is not so certain that it will improve the state of society in Missouri.

It is very strange that Christianity makes so little progress in the Fejee Islands, considering the vigorous methods which have been employed to enforce it by some of its representatives. Some white settlers at Viti Leon lately administered correction to several of the natives who refused to give up land which, according to their foolish notion, belonged to them, by flogging them severely, and then rubbing the juice of the red-pepper plant into their wounds. On another occasion they cut off a woman's great toes with a hammer and chisel by way of teaching her that she should not enter their houses without permission. If these simple folk do not eagerly embrace the religion of a people who try thus to make them long-suffering, it is certainly discouraging to send them missionaries.

If a person is rash enough to jump out of a second or third story window and break his bones, he will be very lucky if he can get paid for it; but a Police Justice in St. Louis, presuming, perhaps, upon his dignity and importance as a public official, is trying the experiment. He was engaged in the functions of his high office in one of the City Court rooms when the cry was raised that the building was going to collapse. Not having the high sense of duty which would prompt him to remain at his post and perish with the temple of Themis in which he was wont to preside, he started with unseemly haste and cast himself from the window. He is now engaged in prosecuting the city for liberal damages, alleging that if the building had been a safe one the alarming cry which drove him to such a deed of desperation would not have been raised.

Doctors are a privileged class, but if they exercise their power despotically there ought to be a rebellion against them no less than against other tyrants. We are in the habit whenever anything goes wrong in our vitals, and we do not know what it all means, to put ourselves wholly in their power, and if they do "use all gently" and exercise their prerogatives with wisdom and care, the results may be serious for us. Therefore we say a spirit of rebellion occasionally is a good sign. A gentleman in Liverpool lately brought his family physician before a tribunal of justice and demanded damage for having been unnecessarily "alarmed and put to expense." He had a sore throat and some other unpleasant derangements, and the doctor at once informed him that he had small-pox, and sent him to a hospital filled with patients suffering from that disease. He was immediately sent back as no fit inmate for the place, and in a few days was able to prosecute his blundering medical adviser. The prescriptive authority of the doctor however prevailed, the Judge deciding that it was a "fanciful case," and the plaintiff had no legal remedy.

The Germans are nothing if not learned. They deal with all questions in a philosophical spirit, devoting profound study to the subject of making a hat or cutting a coat. Among the many institutions of learning in Germany is a "General European Clothing Academy" at Dresden, where the science of adorning the human frame is taught to a large number of young men destined when they have mastered the theory to devote themselves to the practice of tailoring. This may be regarded as the University of Europe in its department of human learning, and of course it brings the ablest minds to bear upon the great questions of the material shape and finish of the real apparel. As a matter of course, when any great achievement in the sartorial art is to be undertaken, the *savants* of this institution are looked to for a perfect production. This learned body designed the Imperial robe of Kaiser WILHELM, and covered it with so many allegorical and historical symbols and designs, that they found it necessary to issue a pamphlet to explain their meaning. Most people who attempt to read it will probably wish they would issue another to explain their explanation.

Damon and Pythias have been outdone by a young German in Cincinnati. He has not merely sacrificed his life for his friend, or even offered to do so, which is much easier, but he has got married for his friend, and how much worse that may be is a matter for each one's judgment to decide according to his own views on the subject of matrimony. That indiscreet friend had involved himself so far with a resolute maiden that marriage or heavy damages seemed to be his inevitable fate. The latter alternative would be his financial ruin, and to the consequences of the former he dared not look forward. While he was in this distracting condition, a self-sacrificing friend came forward and offered to marry the girl and relieve him from his terrible situation. The offer was eagerly accepted; the girl, whose object seems to have been marriage with somebody, no matter whom, acceded to the plan, and all were happy at last accounts.

THE RUSSIAN RITUALISTS.

The Greek Liturgy vs. the Roman Mass—Their Similarity in Sentiment but Antagonism in Forms Observed—The Greek Church not Dogmatical—Novel Ceremonies Yesterday at the Russian Chapel—A Description of the Liturgic Rite of the Orthodox Eastern Church.

Much has been said by the Press in regard to the similarity which exists in the ritual observed by the Greek and Roman Churches in the celebration of the liturgy and mass, and much that has been published as fact has done great injustice to the former Church. Though both creeds embody essentially the same idea, there is in reality a wide difference between the sacred rites performed by the priests of the two Churches. The Greek Christian believes as implicitly in the actual presence of Our Savior in the consecrated wafer as does his brother of Rome; but with all his devotion and confidence in the infallibility of his faith, the Greek enthusiast, paradoxical as it may appear, seems to be remarkably free from bigotry. He does not permit himself to suffer perpetual agony from the constant terror of purgatorial punishment; neither does he allow himself to be alarmed about the salvation of his soul on account of Papal anathemas. Compared, then, to the Church of Rome, it evidently appears to be the quintessence of liberality, religious tolerance and Christian love. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the mass, or Greek liturgy, was celebrated at the private chapel of the Russian Legation by Rev. NICOLAS BJERRING, the chaplain to the Embassy. As the Greek form of worship is a decided novelty in this City, we append a brief description, written by a gentleman who was admitted as a witness to the solemn spectacle through the kindness of the officiating priest. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the priest entered the sanctuary, accompanied by his assistant, and advancing to the front of the altar bowed reverently three times and then dropped upon his knees in silent prayer, the assistant holding the folds of his gorgeously-embroidered surplice. He then commenced the liturgy by saying in a loud voice, "Blessed be the kingdom of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, now and ever, world without end," &c., the responses, "Lord have mercy and hear us," being made by the assistant in lieu of the choir. A prayer is next offered for the most holy governing Synod of St. Petersburg, for the Metropolitan Bishop, for the honorable priesthood, for the Diaconate in Christ, for all the clergy and laity. Another prayer follows for His Imperial Majesty, the most religious and orthodox Emperor ALEXANDER NIKOLAIWITSCH; for the Empress MARY ALEXANDROWNA; for the heir apparent—the Lord Cæsarewitsch; for the whole Imperial household, their palace and army and navy. Supplications are then made for the President of the United States, the Senate, House of Representatives, and all in authority, after which three antiphons are sung, during which the priest chants in a low voice appropriate prayers attached. At the conclusion of the third antiphon, the priest takes the book of the Holy Gospels, and going through the north portion of the sanctuary, preceded by lighted tapers, he makes what is called "the lesser entrance," and says a prayer upon the threshold of the sanctuary. Then, making the sign of the cross, he says the troparia: "Blessed be the entrance of thy saints," &c. When the troparia are ended he steps to the middle of the choir and exclaims, "Wisdom give heed!" The assistant responding "O! come let us fall down before Christ," &c. The celebrant then enters the sanctuary, places the Gospels upon the sacred table, the choir singing the troparion, while the priest, in a low voice, recites the trisagion. When the trisagion is finished, the congregation read aloud the prokeineum of the epistle, the choir joining, while the priest, taking the censer, incenses the holy table and the whole sanctuary in the form of a circle, reciting during the ceremony a silent prayer. A supplication is then made for "understanding whereby to comprehend the Gospel," when the priest, looking toward the west, again repeats three times successively the prayers for the Emperor of Russia, the President of the United States, the governing Synod, &c., &c. The priest next unfolds the corporal, and in a low voice prays for the catchumens, before the oblation. Next follows the prayer of the faithful after the unfolding of the corporal, the choir singing the cherubic hymn, the priest continuing by saying the prayers for the holy mysteries. When these prayers are completed, the priest again incenses the holy table and all the sanctuary, after which another cherubic hymn is sung, while the priest goes to the prothesis and incenses the holy vessels, vestments, &c., and, lifting up the aër, he places it upon his left shoulder, saying, "Lift up thy hands unto the holy things," &c. He next takes the holy disk and holy chalice, and, retiring to the north side of the altar, preceded by tapers, he moves in procession through the nave to the sanctuary, praying for all. Entering the sanctuary, he lays the chalice and disk upon the holy table, with another prayer. Taking the coverings from the disk and the chalice, they are placed upon the side of the holy table, and removing the aër from his shoulder, and incensing it, he covers the holy vessels with it, and incenses them thrice. A prayer of oblation is next offered. Three reverences are then made, when the holy gifts are kissed by the priest as they lie vailed. He then kisses the holy things, first the top of the disk, next the top of the cup, then the edge of the holy table, when he liftsup the aër, waves it open over the holy gifts, and says, in a low voice, the *credo.* Turning then to the people, he gives them a blessing, when he removes the asterisk from the disk, signs it with the cross, and having kissed it, lays it aside, and prays in a low voice. The holy gifts are then consecrated by a number of brief prayers, incense offerings, and reverences, after which the sacrament is adored by the priest, saying thrice in a low voice, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" Elevating the bread in his hands above his head, he then exclaims, "Holy things for holy persons!" The communion hymn is in the meantime being sung by the choir, when the priest divides the bread into four parts with care and reverence. The sign of the cross is afterward made over the holy cup, when the priest, taking some warm water, blesses it, and pours, in the form of the cross, a small quantity in the cup containing the wine, and bowing down his head says the confession of faith in the real presence. Afterward, taking one of the parts of the divided bread, he partakes of it with great caution, then drinks three times of the chalice. The cup and lips of the priest are carefully wiped with the covering of the chalice. Taking next the disk, and holding it over the cup, he wipes it thoroughly with a sponge, when he covers it with a vail. In like manner he places the asterisk over the disk and covers it with the same forms. The doors of the sanctuary are then opened, and the priest having made one reverence, takes the cup with care, goes to the door, raises it before him, while those who are to communicate draw near to the railing, holding their arms crossed on their breasts, the priest distributing the mysteries to each. After communion the priest returns to the holy table, incenses it three times, and holding the disk and chalice aloft, turns toward the doors of the sanctuary, uttering silent prayers. He then holds the book of the Gospels upright, and makes with it the sign of the cross on the antimensa. The prayer behind the ambon follows, which is simply a reiterated supplication to God for those in authority, when the priest departs into the prothesis, and says his closing prayer in a slightly audible voice. The service then terminates with the benediction and the congregation advancing and kissing the head and feet of an extended gold crucifix.

BATS, BALLS AND MALLETS.

Concerning the Implements of Base-Ball—Facts, Figures and Fancies About the Trade—Neglected Cricket and Fascinating Croquet—Games that Have Gone Out, and Games that Ought to Come In—A Plea for Ladies' Archery Meetings.

About mid-day Nassau-street may be considered as a fairly crowded thoroughfare. Should the wayfarer, narrowly watching his chance, by means of a series of artful dodges succeed in effecting a passage, remembering OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES' comments on the superior ability of the dog under such circumstances, he may pride himself on having their peculiarly canine suppleness, which renders him incapable of being run over. As he pauses on the curb-stone, somewhat anxious as to the fate of a slow friend, who, when last seen, was floundering somewhere amid the tangle of vehicles, between a coal-cart and an express-van, in the middle of the street, he notices with amazement a group of boys, who, in the most nonchalant way, are playing a game of ball. They are all somewhat dingy as to hands and faces; some are news boys, others evidently belonging to one of the numerous printing-houses which grace that classic neighborhood. Just watch that little fellow there, in the paper cap. He has but one hand disengaged, the other holds a huge wedge of pie—all his play is done with one hand. Here comes the ball, spinning along, as high as the third stories. Who threw it, you can't see. He spies it, however, coming along over the tops of the wagons and carriages, and, utterly regardless of that four-horse brewer's team coming toward him, or of the swifter coupé which threatens his rear, with one clever bound he makes a catch in mid-air, picking up the ball almost between the horses' ears. Now, like a monkey, he just clears that lumbering dust-cart, managing as he stoops to take a big bite of pie right under the wheels, and, before you know it, appearing on the other side, he returns the ball by a clever toss to his unknown playmates, somewhere down the street. The whole fun of the game to them consists in the bother they give the drivers, and the excitement is to catch the ball at the imminent risk of being crushed to atoms. Run over them? Not the least chance of it. They have the agility of cats, and as many lives. The crowded street is their play-ground. A clear, open field would be tame to them, and only fit for what they would designate as muffs.

From the number of balls we see in our youngsters' hands; from the numerous signs hung in the shops, with the inscriptions of "white dead balls" and "dead red balls," we have come to the conclusion that we must be essentially a ball-playing community. As Nassau-street is the grand emporium of base-ball, it may be worth while to discover what the business really is, and the extent of it.

"We commenced," said to the writer one of the principal firms in this trade, "at the outset of base-ball, by having printed a few score books of our invention. We had a desk-room in an office, and a little room in a top story. We made ourselves a few balls, whittled out some bats, and from that we have come to occupy this whole building, and we believe we can safely say we now lead the trade. The taste for out-of-door amusements seems to have taken wider development since base-ball was introduced, and we have combined with the original business of supplying balls and bats, almost everything which appertains to what is called in the trade sporting implements."

We found that no less than sixteen kinds of balls were in use, from the regulation ball to the children's or fancy ball, and that prices varied from $18 to 85 cents a dozen. Some half dozen regular manufactories of base-ball alone exist in the City, the largest producing just now seventy-five dozen base-balls per diem. The town of Natick, however, in Massachusetts, is the greatest ball manufactory perhaps in the world, many hundreds of people being employed in producing these articles, and it is not uncommon for houses in this line of business to order from thence 6,000 balls at a time. Their manufacture entails nothing of very special interest, the inside being of wound rubber, and the wrapping of woolen yarn, save that the winding of the yarn around the ball is principally done by men. One would suppose from the nicely-shaped spheres women make when winding up worsted, they would be most adapted to this kind of work, but it seems to require a certain amount of physical strength which the weaker sex are not endowed with. The cover of horse-hide is put on entirely by women, who use a saddler's needle and saddler's thread. Examining a regulation base-ball from a critical point of view, we must declare that as yet it is not up to the standard of workmanship displayed in the English cricket-ball. We are perfectly aware that the requirements of the ball are not the same as in cricket, and that the denseness of this latter ball, resembling a piece of box-wood, and giving a sting to the hand when caught, is not wanted in the base-ball. What we find fault with is that it is not a true sphere, nor has it that uniformity of color which makes the English cricket-balls so beautiful. But DARK, the famous English ball-maker, is an artist in his way, who, according to the best authorities, employs thirty-five workmen all the year round, and uses up one and a half tons of worsted, and covers them with the hides of 500 cows and oxen. The method of securing the cover to the English ball with the triple seam, is superior to the American method. This plan is said to have made the fortune of its inventor, a certain JOHN SMALL, who, according to cricket annals, had a sign as follows:

"I, John Small, make bat and ball,
Can pitch a wicket, play at cricket,
With any man in England."

The total number of balls made and sold in New-York is immense, one manufacturer alone having supplied 162,000 balls last year. Perhaps the United States will bat to pieces half a million of balls this season. Bats form an important business alone. They run through a dozen different varieties. It sounds somewhat preposterous to think of mills running exclusively for this kind of work, but we were assured by one of the largest firms engaged in this business that they alone keep two mills running all the year round turning out bats. As more bats are used than balls, one can form some idea of the enormous quantity of material consumed. Orders for all base-ball implements are just now at their height, and the supply is barely up to the demand.

The effect of this national game on cricket is notably felt. Cricket, alas! is getting neglected. Although a fair stock of cricketing goods are on hand, they do not seem to meet with the sale they did in former years. We have not, if the truth be told, ever taken fully to cricket. The modern English game, with its catapult bowling, forcing the batsman to adopt either a coat of mail or to cover himself with India-rubber padding until he looked like an armadillo, or in default of this, running the risk of having his legs or arms broken, very naturally destroyed interest in the game. Almost all the goods in this line are imported.

Croquet still asserts its powers, and from Maine to Texas, green lawns are still sacred to arches and mallets. American invention has run riot with the apparatus necessary, and as many as twenty different styles are in the market, many of them decided improvements on the original implements. We may remark *en passant* that counting game for game, probably more matches are played in the United States than in England, and we may state with pride, that on pleasant English lawns, when a toss-up is made for sides, American ladies are in great demand. Critics of the game declare that though they may not have the lasting powers of their English sisters, they display a quickness of eye, a nervousness of stroke, with a precision and a neatness of foot and ankle, which makes them the most desirable of croquet-players.

What shall we say of archery? Twenty years ago it was popular, but today, excepting in a few localities, it is hardly known, and yet it is among the most fascinating of sports. As a graceful amusement, and requiring but moderate exercise, it has no equal. There is a certain poetry about a pretty woman holding with outstretched arm the lance-wood bow, then the drawing of the arrow to the pretty ear, and then the twanging of the bow-string as the shaft wings its way, which both transfixes the target and the hearts of the lookers-on. As to our men taking to it, that is impossible. Long ago, there used to be clubs of gentlemen who dressed in Lincoln green, solemnly went out and deliberately shot their arrows at targets. Somehow there was something supremely ridiculous about it. The arrow is too slow for American tastes. "What! bother with those things?" was said to one who raved of Robin Hood and Little John; "what should I do that for? Why, I could make a dozen dead centres with a rifle while a bowman of Crecy or Agincourt was twanging away." Games evidently have their periods, they come and go at long seasons. How account otherwise for the entire loss of battledore and shuttlecock, as charming an in-door or out-of-door sport as can be played. Quoits, too, have become almost as obsolete as the ancient bowls, and the more the pity. For pleasant meadow stretches under the willows, or on the green swards which fringe the roads, there is no game like quoits, no music like the merry clink of the metal discs as when in falling they overlap one another. The gentle SYDNEY, in his "Arcadia," says somewhere: "Those I have seen play, and play at ball, and grow exceedingly earnest who should have the ball." As in the happy times recorded by this very gifted gentleman, do we now grow very much in earnest about our ball, perhaps a little to the exclusion of other games. Let us hope that some social benefactor may revive archery among the ladies. We should be unwilling, however, to revive KING EDWARD's proclamation of the fourteenth century, when he commanded that the Sheriff of London should make proclamation that the only recreation should be bows and arrows, forbidding the throwing of hand-ball, foot-ball and bandy-ball. Fortunately at that early period neither cricket nor base-ball was known, otherwise a revolution might have been imminent.

FINE ARTS.

The Spring Exhibition of the National Academy of Design — Third Notice—New Pictures and Sculpture — The Palette Association.

We continue our notices of the collection of pictures now on exhibition in the Academy of Design.

WEST ROOM.

"A Pool on the Ausable," by A. H. WYANT, (No. 301,) we have heretofore commended. It is a truthful and charming study of a very picturesque scene. "A Glimpse of the Pacific," (No. 305,) by GILBERT MUNGER, seems only a little hard than some of this artist's previous works. In No. 306, "After a Gale," by EDWARD MORAN, we have a very skillful rendering of water in motion. We scarcely know which to admire most, MR. W. T. RICHARDS' or MR. MORAN's studies of the unstable element. This painting strikes us as being in some respects superior to many of MR. RICHARDS' earlier works. No. 307, "Castle of St. Elmo," by R. S. GIFFORD, is sketchy and unsatisfactory. "Conway Arches," (No. 329,) by JULIA H. BEERS, shows an improvement on this lady's previous works. "A Peep at Growing Danger," (No. 354,) by JAMES H. BEARD, is certainly the most careful and pleasing study of animal life in the exhibition. Attitude, expression, color and texture are alike admirable. No. 336, "Meet me by Moonlight," by T. C. GRANNIS, as a contemporary judiciously remarks, "might have been better." "Pets on a Spree," by WM. H. BEARD. (No. 340,) two squirrels helping themselves to wine and fruit, is somewhat carelessly finished, and the texture is poor. Miss MARY KOLLOCK's "On the Eno" (No. 344) is cleverly touched and good, though somewhat monotonous in color. No. 347, "Illusions of High Life," is by F. A. BRIDGMAN, an artist of some reputation, which this picture will hardly sustain. No human eyes ever looked as this lady's do, and we fail to understand the expression of the fair "illusionist's" countenance. EDGAR M. WARD's "Looking for a Job" (No. 334) is worthy of notice. No. 384, "The Picnic," by GEORGE L. CLOUGH, a name new to us, is bad in color, though the girl's face is interesting and the attitude natural.

We have now but to speak of a few pictures left over in our tour through the various apartments. No. 66, a lady with a dying child in her arms, by MATTHEW WILSON, is a most unpleasant picture, and totally wanting in that refinement and feeling which can make such a composition worthy of notice. "The Mower," (No. 165,) by CONSTANT MAYER, is an improvement on MR. MAYER's previous efforts. The figure is good, though we doubt the entire correctness of drawing of the upper portion of it. The face is strong in expression, and the color satisfactory. The surroundings, however, are very carelessly put in. Another week's work expended on this picture would have made it much better worthy of notice. No. 245, "The Vacant Chair," by WM. MORGAN, is conventional, but good in drawing and color. "The Hunter's Dinner in the Wood," No. 246, by LOUIS C. TIFFANY, is a promising picture, but it may be doubted whether so free and careless a style is the best a young artist can adopt at the outset. MR. L. E. WILMARTH's "Afternoon at Home," No. 239, is carefully executed, but the *pose* of the various figures is by far too studied. "The Danger Signal" (No. 291) and "October Afternoon" (No. 286) are both by JERVIS MCENTEE. The first we have heretofore referred to. In spite of some faults of perspective, the picture awakens the sentiment that the artist sought for, and one must, therefore, class it among his successful efforts. The other picture is an elaborate study of natural scenery, in which the foreground is worked up with wonderful skill, and shows an amount of labor which few artists have patience sufficient to expend on their work.

THE CORRIDOR.

The corridor is, as usual, devoted to sketches, architectural drawings, engravings, &c. The most noticeable work here is MR. H. BALLING'S "King Harold Haarfager," (No. 17,) a composition in black and white, representing a naval battle of the Sea Kings. The drawing is good, and the expressions strong, but the figures seem rather to be about to move than in motion. That touch of the master-hand which can put them in action is wanting. The foreground, also, is too much crowded, and the attention of the spectator is consequently unpleasantly diverted. There are some large pictures of religious subjects in this gallery, which are noticeably bad, and half a dozen "Reminiscences of Conway," by Miss A. G. SLADE, which are worthy of notice.

THE SCHAUS' GALLERY.

A fine picture by JANSEN, representing "The Jungfrau," good in composition and color, is on exhibition here; also a bust of DANTE's "Beatrice," by RICHARD S. GREENOUGH, which is intended to represent the lady returning DANTE's salutation on the occasion of their second meeting. It is supposed to observe DANTE's emotion with curiosity, and a surprise not unmingled with pleasure:

"Onward she moves, clothed with humility,
Hearing, with look benign, her praises rung;
A thing seeming sent from heaven among
Mankind to show what heavenly wonders be."

The face is handsome, and nicely molded, but lacks of the sweetness and humility ascribed to it by the poet. Indeed, the form of the upper lip gives a hardness and severity to the face which is entirely opposed to the sentiments sought to be expressed.

THE PALETTE ASSOCIATION.

This flourishing association of artists and literary men, which now numbers 300 members, gave a soirée on Monday evening, at the Arion Club Rooms, which were kindly placed at the disposal of the Association for the evening. The ball-room was decorated in a novel but beautiful and tasteful manner, the embellishments consisting entirely of paintings by Bierstadt, the Harts, Enninger, Smillie, Kurtz, Gaylord, Schultz, and other well-known artists, with some charming groups of statuary and medallion portraits by GEORGE HESS. Over 300 persons were present, among whom we noticed the artists, W. F. CHURCH, WM. HART, and VICTOR NEHLIG. Dancing, and the discussion of an excellent supper, served to dispose of the evening in a very pleasant manner.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1871.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Fort d'Issy scarcely replies to the Versailles batteries. An attack upon the fort is imminent. There was heavy firing on Friday south and west of the city. The Versaillists are attacking all points simultaneously. The Commune has made a requisition for 2,000,000 francs upon the railway companies. Provisions are scarce. Gen. CLUSERET has consented to propose to the Commune to release the Archbishop of Paris and the other ecclesiastics now in prison. At daybreak on Friday the insurgents attacked Les Molinioeaux, Pierre, Clamart and Chatillon, but were repulsed. The Ministry of War accuses M. THIERS of using Prussian guns and *mitrailleuses*. All communication between Paris and the departments will probably be stopped, the railway companies refusing to pay the money demanded.

In the British House of Commons, on Friday night, Mr. COWPER TEMPLE submitted a motion in favor of the reservation of a part of Epping Forest for a public park, and it was so decided by a majority of 101 against the Government. The *Port Glasgow*, from Bristol, England, for Quebec, has foundered at sea.

GENERAL.

Arizona advices state that a body of United States troops encountered Indians in war paint, and killed thirty-four in two fights. They had also corralled 150 Apaches in the Dragoon Mountains and had hopes of killing the entire party.

THOMAS BOYLE, aged seventy, an eccentric bachelor, who has been bell-ringer at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard for twenty years, died on Friday. He left about $80,000 invested in real estate.

The President gave a State dinner last evening to all the foreign Ministers and Chargé d'Affaires and their wives. No other persons were present except Secretary and Mrs. FISH.

JOHN TAGGART, of the Philadelphia *Sunday Times*, convicted of a libel on Manager FOX, of the American Variety Theatre, was, yesterday, sentenced by Judge PAXON to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

The attack of the New-York Harbor Commissioners on the North River shad poles begins to-morrow. A tug-boat will be converted into a man-of-war for that occasion.

Mr. AVERY D. PUTNAM, the gentleman who was struck on the head, on Wednesday night, with a car-hook, in the hands of WM. FOSTER, died, yesterday morning, at St. Luke's Hospital.

The breach in the Erie Canal, at the Oxbow, is extensive. Fully 30,000 yards of earth have gone out. It will require fifteen days to effect repairs. Considerable damage was done to the farms, roads, and buildings below. The canal authorities are taking active measures to repair the breach. The earth will have to be drawn a considerable distance.

Mrs. KATE MANNING, of No. 135 Elm-street, this City, was assaulted in her room early yesterday morning by a gang of four ruffians, who knocked her down and then brutally tied and gagged her, despite her struggles. The burglars then removed a pair of valuable diamond ear-rings from her ears, three diamond rings from her fingers, a locket, and a neck-lace, all valued at $1,500. They also took away $160 in money, which Mrs. MANNING had placed under her pillow. The gang wore handkerchiefs on their heads, and the injured woman was unable to identify any of them. All escaped before the arrival of the Police.

Between two and three hundred Indians appeared on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Friday, between Eagle Tail and Monotony, and somewhat obstructed the track.

A caucus of the Republican members of the State Legislature was held yesterday, at Albany. The result was the issue of an address to the people, in which the action of the Democrats in securing an illegal majority in the Assembly, by depriving Mr. TWOMBLEY of his seat, is denounced. An appeal to the Republican Party for combined effort in the future is also made.

The wholesale markets during the past week have been very much depressed, and all commodities rapidly declined. On all grades of flour the decline has been rapid, and the business of the week was unsatisfactory. Wheat has been heavy, and in sympathy with flour declined daily up to the close, when there was more firmness. Pork has been heavy and depressed, and to effect sales large concessions have been made. Sugars, however, have been firm and advanced. Cotton has fluctuated violently under a speculative inquiry.

Dr. MARTIN, of Elizabeth, a surgeon employed by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, who has visited the surviving victims of the accident to BARNUM'S Circus train at Cranford, expresses the opinion that they will all ultimately recover. The bodies of EDWARD DWYER and THEODORE CONKLIN, who were killed, were interred in the Elizabeth Poor-house farm, yesterday.

About fifty employes of the McKay Locomotive Works, of Jersey City, have sued their employers for their wages, and quit work. Yesterday thirty-six of them proceeded in a body to the office of Justice MCNALLY, to press their suit. Many of them stated they had not received any wages since January. The representative of Mr. MCKAY asked for a postponement of further proceedings until Thursday, to which the workmen consented.

A fire occurred at 9 o'clock last night in the house of Mr. PATERSON, No. 1,320 Fourth-avenue. Damage, $25; no insurance.

The barge *Era*, loaded with 700 bales of hay lying at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River, took fire at 8½ last evening, and was totally destroyed, together with the cargo. The barge and hay was owned by ANDREW J. BOGERT. Loss, $4,500; supposed to be insured.

During May Judge BLATCHFORD will continue the Lilienthal tobacco case, and at its conclusion will take up cases in Admiralty.

The English Cabinet in Danger.

The Gladstone Ministry sustained, on Friday evening, their first important defeat. The vote turned upon the question whether Epping Forest was royal or public property. Both Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. LOWE argued that it belonged to the Crown, while members so unquestionably on the Liberal side as COWPER TEMPLE and VERNON HARCOURT maintained that it did not. On a division, the Government was defeated by a majority of 101. As this was a question on which but few Conservatives would be likely to take the popular side, Mr. GLADSTONE must have been subjected to an almost universal desertion of his followers, and must have had the peculiar experience of being left to lead a compact body of his opponents. It is quite possible to overrate the immediate effect of such a vote, but there can be no question as to its ulterior significance. Whichever party has the reins of power in England, is virtually obliged to hold a permanent brief on behalf of royalty. In defending the right of the Crown, therefore, to the ancient Chase of Epping, the leaders of the Cabinet may be supposed to have merely discharged a sort of official duty, which was, probably, performed in a half-hearted way, and which they were, by no means, obliged to make a vital issue. The vote can hardly be construed as in any sense a no-confidence one, but it has a very ominous meaning for the existing Cabinet and the reigning family, all the same.

To appreciate this, a little explanation is necessary. The passion for the chase displayed by the Norman Kings of England, is pretty well known. WILLIAM the Conqueror, according to an old chronicler, loved the wild deer as if he had been their father. He it was who destroyed thirty-six parishes, pulled down thirty-six churches, and dispeopled the country for thirty miles round in order to create the New Forest for the indulgence of his ruling passion. His successors were in no way behind the first Norman King, in making unsparing use of their royal prerogative for ministering to their royal pleasure. Even after England had seen the last of Norman, Plantagenet and Tudor, had passed through two revolutions and was living under the constitutional rule of the third GEORGE, there remained in the possession of the Crown 68 forests, 18 chases and upward of 780 parks. Among those which a Board of Commissioners appointed in 1787 declared to be royal property, occurs the forest of Epping or Waltham—the subject of Friday night's vote. Even under its present diminished proportions, this ancient royal pleasure-ground is of noble dimensions. It is not much within ten miles in length, and has an average breadth of about two miles. It begins some six miles to the north-east of London, and has long been perfectly innocent of deer. It was once the great camping centre of the English gypsies. Sections of it have been, from time to time, placed under cultivation and made the seat of numerous villas, and for generations its picturesque glades have formed a favorite holiday resort for the toiling masses of London.

Sylvan charms are of a kind that become tarnished by much contact. The wild and natural loveliness of the forest has, as might be expected, suffered somewhat from the neighborhood of a city containing three millions of people. Hence the very reasonable proposal of Mr. COWPER TEMPLE, to call in the art of the landscape gardener, and rescue what remains of the woodland beauty of the lower part of the forest by transforming it into a public park. So long as the people had free access to the glades of Epping, they were hardly likely to trouble themselves about who were, technically, proprietors of the ground. About two years ago an association of working men, who had declared themselves assailants of English land-tenure, proposed to cut up Epping Forest into small holdings for peasant farmers. But these reformers were of too revolutionary a type to be, at that time, much attended to. The present blow at the claims of English royalty, and at the influence of their Ministerial defenders, has been dealt by the cultured and reflective liberalism of the country. There may be special circumstances which have affected the claims of the Crown to Epping since they were confirmed by the Commission of last century. But it is difficult to suppose that the same principle which the House of Commons applied to determine the proprietary right in this case, will not apply with equal force to many others. Royalty is, more than ever it was, on its trial in England. The reverence that used to hedge round the throne has all but passed away, and questionable privileges will no longer be admitted simply because they are royal. The present one is but a sample of many which, in the present temper of the people, Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues may be called upon to defend. Their danger consists in their followers becoming thus accustomed to defection which will ripen into revolt. The probable loss of a nominal proprietorship of Epping Forest is not of itself an appreciable misfortune to the Queen of England and her family, but the trial of such immunities as are left to the Crown by a strictly judicial standard marks the approach of the time when the Crown itself will be voted out of existence.

Wanted—A Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.

A desire is evinced by the Democratic leaders of the North to enter upon the Presidential campaign of 1872 in a more moderate temper than that which controlled the party in 1868. The address issued by the Democratic members of Congress was conceived in this spirit, and while so carefully worded that the prejudices of the South were respected, was a yielding to the opinion prevalent in the North that the issue of reconstruction must be accepted. The acceptance was not fairly and squarely stated, and so a loophole of escape was provided when occasion for using it arose. The Democratic Party has no well-defined policy; its actions and declarations are merely negative. This is chiefly due to the want of harmony between the Northern and Southern wings. The North, knowing that a struggle against reconstruction will end in defeat, pronounces in favor of the Constitution as it is, and counsels the South to act with moderation. A portion of the Southern Democracy are willing to act in accordance with this counsel, with the mental reservation of "until we get into power." The rest are of the anti-war, fire-eating style, and declare that the Democratic Party cannot succeed in 1872 on any platform but one which shall contain the reactionary plank of 1868. With them the issues of reconstruction are not dead, but must be resettled in accordance with the wishes of the rebellious element of the South.

This divided sentiment makes the selection of a Presidential candidate difficult. The person chosen must be able to command the full strength of the party both North and South, and also draw support from the Republican ranks. In 1868, many influential Democrats desired the nomination of Chief-Justice CHASE, and they now assert that had their advice been acted upon and a suitable platform adopted, the Democratic Party would have been successful. A similar plan finds advocates now. An attempt is being made through the medium of neutral papers with Democratic proclivities to manufacture favorable sentiment, and anxious search is being made for a prominent Republican, who will consent to sacrifice his principles for the prospect of heading the Democratic ticket. Names of Republicans, who have at different times opposed the action of a majority of their party, have been suggested, but this move has so far failed to elicit any response. The Republican Party is one of progress and ideas. Its leaders are men of principle, education, and intelligence, who think that without impugning their fidelity to the principles of their party they can freely express their individual opinions. This freedom of opinion and criticism is mistaken by the Democracy for a breach of party ties, and hence their present quest after a perverted Republican is likely to prove unsuccessful.

The prominent Democrats who are willing to sacrifice the retirement of private life to serve their party are many. THURMAN, ENGLISH, HENDRICKS, PENDLETON and HANCOCK are the most prominent, though many other names are mentioned. Gov. HOFFMAN is omitted from the list, as his name will be presented only under "peculiar circumstances." The Democracy count themselves sure of New-York, and a candidate must be selected who has strength in Pennsylvania, is popular at the West, and acceptable to the South. HANCOCK is a Pennsylvanian, but the South likes not the military. PENDLETON will not suit the moderate Democrats. HENDRICKS is popular with his party, is a gentleman of culture, and would be, on the whole, a creditable selection. The heart-burnings remaining over from the Convention of 1868, and the personal honesty which will prevent HENDRICKS accepting the nomination on a platform with a Northern and a Southern side, render him, however, unavailable. To each of the prominent men in the Democracy there is some objection which appears insurmountable, and the coming man, who, like FRANKLIN PIERCE will possess every essential of success, obscurity included, has not yet been discovered.

Spectral Faces.

In many of our Southern and Western States life is made pleasant by other conditions than those which prevail in our commonplace sea-board cities. Something of the freshness and simple faith of an earlier age still lingers in these localities, and one is not constantly shocked by the scoffing unbelief of communities which claim for themselves higher civilization. In this artless society of the border there still survive the most delightful of anachronisms. Sleeping beauties slumber through years and years in the most matter-of-fact way imaginable, prophetesses in every quarter make the direst revelations of coming wars and tempests to gaping and unquestioning auditors, and the old-fashioned divining-rod still guides baffled but undoubting seekers after buried treasures. But the one point on which the remote rural districts are stringent is in the matter of spectral apparitions. The number of well-authenticated ghosts that have from time to time of late appeared in different parts of the country, is quite encouraging to lovers of the marvelous. Familiar spirits have attached themselves to little girls, and out of pure benevolence presented them with vast estates. To be sure, in the last notable case of this description at Memphis, the father of the fortunate young person so wondrously endowed, has had no great reason to be grateful for this spiritual benefaction. According to the last accounts the title-deeds of his promised property still remain in cloud land, and he has been beaten nearly to death for refusing to disclose their whereabouts to certain rapacious individuals envious of his good fortune. Then, again, Rev. Mr. THRASHER'S ghost of Buchanan, Va.—a most excellent and promising spectre—has been pronounced by an investigating committee a prosaic piece of mischief, concocted and carried out by his little daughter. This, however, we are glad to see the reverend gentleman sturdily denies, and with regard to this admirable apparition, we are left at least the consoling benefit of a doubt.

The latest spiritual manifestation in the West has taken the alluring shape of supernatural pictures unreasonably and unexpectedly appearing on window-panes. We are indebted to the correspondent of the Chicago *Times* for a very entertaining history of the course of this phenomenon at Milan, Ohio. He writes as one who has faith, and with a certain pre-Raphaelite simplicity of grammar which we have more than once observed to be characteristic of the spirits and their earthly adherents. He opens his account with the impressive statement that "Milan for the past two months has had a sensation, has been the centre again of a good deal of talk and interest, owing to the fact that there has come upon the glass of certain windows there the appearance of pictures of human faces that look some like daguerreotypes that were taken twenty years ago." While the reader is yet vaguely wondering what previous sensation could have made Milan the centre of a former good deal of talk and interest, the correspondent, by a few graphic strokes, confronts him, as it were, with the mystic glass. "Its first appearance," we perceive, "is a stony steel color, interspersed with a dull ashen color. Or it has some the appearance of water that has tar or crude oil mixed with it, and one can see the oily substance floating on the top of the water, giving it a variety of colors." These two descriptions are sufficiently different to be rather perplexing, until we remember that the whole thing is beyond human comprehension, and that a spirit artist ought to have no difficulty in preparing an appearance which shall be at the same time a stony steel color interspersed with a dull ashen color on the one hand, and on the other a variety of colors. So we read with comparative calmness that "when the discoloration of the glass is first noticed there is no clearly defined outlines of a human face." This, however, comes in time, and usually, strange to say, in the windows of rooms and houses that have been vacant for some time. The face always appears to be looking out of the window, and cannot be seen from the inside. "The glass is just as clear, apparently," says the correspondent, with striking earnestness, "as when it came from its maker's hand." This, of itself, most house-keepers would admit to be no ordinary phenomenon.

The pictures differ very much in artistic execution and beauty. "The plainest picture" naturally "is that of a middle-aged man * * * plain and well-developed, so that one can see the hairy eyes, nose, mouth and whiskers as clearly as in any of the old daguerreotypes I have mentioned before. How this picture came there," adds our informant, with much solemnity, "or by what agency it was produced, no one can tell." Equally inexplicable is another "face that some say is WASHINGTON'S. How this came there, or by what agency it was produced, no one can tell." Piety and probity it seems are no protection against these ghostly photographs. "Deacon ASHLEY, a member in good standing of the Presbyterian Church, and a worthy man," was visited by the spectrum of a negro woman on one of the upper windows of his store. "The deacon protested," but the picture went on tranquilly developing. The persecuted man tried soap and sand, and finally paint, but the inexorable portrait only came out plainer than ever, "so that now one can see the ruffles round the old negress' cap," and the despairing deacon has concluded to let her alone, lest, presently, she should be exasperated into life. When we add that in addition to these awesome representations "a picture in the Exchange Hotel has three female figures in it, who seem to be sustaining a man in a reclining position, as though he had just escaped from the toils, cares, vexations and sorrows of earth-life, and was yet too weak and enfeebled to open his eyes and senses to the beauties and angel influences that surrounded him," it is not to be wondered at that "people come from quite a distance to see these pictures, and almost every one has a theory of his or her own in regard to the manner in which they are produced." Our correspondent, however, is too wary to state any theory of his or her own, and we are left with the startling facts "to draw our own inferences."

To the cynical mind the plausible inference would be that the good people of Milan had, with the aid of some ingenious photographer, put into practice a clever device to bring people from quite a distance, with much accruing benefit to Milanese commerce. But we reject this worldly insinuation with disdain. We are content to take the pictures as they are, "looking some like daguerreotypes," and so to wonder and admire. But let us hope that these phantom painters will keep aloof from us. We have monsters enough to afflict us, and the last dread torment of spectral and fortuitous faces, with hairy eyes, nose, mouth and whiskers, glaring suddenly from our windows, may be spared to a community which is burdened with the Lincoln statue, and the more hideous reality of TWEED.

Laws Affecting Brooklyn.

The Legislature of this State, which has just adjourned, after having placed the tax-payers of New-York completely in the power of TWEED, SWEENY & CO., seems to have been willing to grant Brooklyn some relief from a portion of its tax burdens. The leading members of the Ring which governs that city, have been alarmed lest the people should revolt from under their control; so that, while a few jobs have been secured, and a few opportunities of appropriating the public money been afforded to the dominant party, the general result of this year's legislation will be to improve the financial condition of Brooklyn, and to make it a more desirable place in which to reside or to hold property.

The decision of the Supreme Court with regard to the portion of Prospect Park lying east of Flatbush-avenue, shows that the law, as amended, is perfectly constitutional, and that by the sale of the land some $4,000,000 can be realized by the city. The fact that the Park bonds are a lien on the lots to be sold, will not lessen their market value or in any way render them less saleable, for they can never be touched so long as the city's credit is good, or it has other unsold land to be levied upon.

The power of the Board of Supervisors, which has hitherto been unlimited, has, moreover, been considerably curtailed. Not only has provision been made for the appointment of a Supervisor at Large, with the power of vetoing any expenditure passed upon by the Board, but a Board of Estimate has been appointed to determine the amount to be raised by the city by general taxation. The wording of the law constituting Mayor KALBFLEISCH and Treasurers SPRAGUE and GARDINER *ex-officio* members of this Board of Estimate is somewhat ambiguous, but for the present year, at least, they cannot estimate for a higher tax than two cents and three mills on a dollar, based on the total valuation of 1870. If this law is faithfully carried out, the city tax will be about half what it was last year. The water rates are to be increased, but they will not be very burdensome, and as the State tax is to be reduced from seven and a half to five and a half mills, the prospect of lower taxes for the ensuing years seems encouraging.

Several obnoxious bills were introduced, but were either killed or withdrawn, so that one might almost believe that the rulers of Brooklyn mean to inaugurate a system of more economic municipal administration. A few significant bills they had passed make matters appear in a rather different light. For instance, the increase of the salaries of the City Judges from eight thousand dollars to eleven thousand dollars, and the recent amendment of the charter allowing the members of the Board of Excise ten per cent. of the receipts for licenses "for personal expenses," were not only neither necessary nor economic, but are extravagant and unaccountable expenditures, unless on the theory that it is expected that most of this extra allowance will filter back into the election fund of the party. But even these, and the few other bills passed, which should have been rejected, cannot swell the City tax to the excessive figures it reached last year.

It will be seen, therefore, that while the citizens of the Metropolis will long have reason to remember the now defunct Legislature with feelings of the liveliest hatred, it has, at least, done some good to our sister city. The reason for this apparent reformation is that Democrats do not rule Brooklyn so completely as Tammany does this City. The Germans hold the balance of power in Kings County, and when they vote for Republican nominees as they have frequently done, the candidates of that party are elected. Mayor KALBFLEISCH owes his official position to the support of his Teutonic brethren, and even HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, the head of the Brooklyn Ring, could not have been elected Register, had the Republicans chosen a popular German candidate. These concessions on the part of the Democratic Legislature and city officials ought to show the Republicans of Kings County that their power is feared, and that with a united party and popular men, they can always elect enough candidates to obtain a strong if not a controlling influence in the management of municipal affairs.

Down With the Dust.

A thorough and regular system of street-watering is much needed in New-York. The enormous travel over very few avenues renders the problem more difficult here than in most other large cities; and the intense heat of the sun during the months when watering is chiefly desirable, renders the situation still more troublesome. Already our main streets are so crowded that it is a serious question whether baggage and produce wagons will not have to be forbidden Broadway, at least during certain hours, and watering carts are slow and cumbersome. Yet if water enough to last for any reasonable space be put on the streets in the morning, the mud makes the remedy almost as bad as the disease. On the other hand, if the dust is not kept down by some means, the atmosphere becomes positively unbearable, and the injury to goods and furniture swells to a serious amount. Under these circumstances the resource to which we drew attention some months ago, assumes decided importance; and especially when we know it has since been resorted to with practical success, and on a considerable scale elsewhere.

The resource in question consists in the use of what are known as deliquescent chlorides. These substances produce more than one effect, but the most obvious and immediately convenient one is that of greatly extending the time of evaporation. Used in solution with water, the dust is laid for a far longer period than with the same amount of water is possible. An objection to this, at the time we last wrote of it, was that, while plausible in theory, it might, and probably would, fail to work in practice. The experiment has now, however, been tried on a pretty large scale. What is known as the Westminster District Board of Works has lately made a thorough trial of the system. An arrangement was entered into last year to use COOPER'S Salts on a certain number of the London streets. The agreement was that if the application were totally unsuccessful Mr. COOPER was to get nothing; if partially satisfactory he was to have a hundred pounds, and if entirely satisfactory this sum was to be doubled. As a consequence of this preliminary trial, the £200 were unanimously voted, and, since then, the salts have been employed on a far more extended surface. The watering has been used for some of the worst streets—in point of heavy travel and dust—in London. Thoroughfares like the City Road and those leading to Pimlico have been subjected to the process, and Blackfriars Bridge and Farrington-street are now undergoing like treatment. These localities, at some seasons, are afflicted with volumes of dust, and likewise too often with strong ammoniacal and other unsavory odors. Now the reports distinctly attest that the deliquescent chlorides are not only entirely successful as suppressing the dust, far surpassing unmixed water for effectiveness and permanency in this respect, but that they also deodorize offensive exhalations and arrest the decomposition of organic matter. The vitality of this property under our burning sun is evident. Indeed, the proper chemical mixture—and, perhaps COOPER'S may not be best for our climate—ought manifestly to prove of infinite service in preventing many sources of epidemic and other disease.

As regards expense, it might be supposed that the use of the chlorides must cost much more than the water without them; but it is distinctly asserted, on the strength of repeated trials and careful estimates, that the exact reverse is the case. In the first place, less than one-half the number of watering carts, men and horses are required when the salts are used than without them. One watering early in the morning will generally suffice, it is said, to keep the surface of a road damp for a whole day. Places sheltered from the sunshine will remain damp, after one application, for several days. On a stone surface this practice might doubtless require modification. We read, however, in the report of the Sanitary Committee of the Westminster Board of Works that Whitehall, which is a fair example of a roadway exposed to unremitting glare of sunlight and perpetual heavy travel, has been kept free of dust and disagreeables by six waterings of the solution per week; six waterings per day being the customary allowance under the old system. Figures are given in the same report that show a positive gain amounting to over one thousand dollars in cash outlay by watering with the salts instead of watering without them. It is suggested that in very hot weather, and in exposed situations, a first watering with the chloride early in the morning may judiciously be followed by one or two waterings later in the day. The salts remain absorbed in the ground, if any ground there may be; and their effect is to harden the surface and to concrete the dust. In any case, whether continuing to lie on the stones, or passing into the gutters, they must still act as a disinfectant until their strength slowly fades away. The Cooper mixture consists, it is said, of chloride of sodium—common salt—calcium and aluminium; but it would be easy, no doubt, to devise a combination suitable to our purpose without any necessity for paying toll to a Ring patentee or otherwise idly mulcting the public treasury. Now that the plan has operated with decided and acknowledged success elsewhere, we hope soon to see it tried, in the way of experiment, at all events, on our own crowded and dusty thoroughfares.

Claims of Primary School Teachers.

Now that the primary school teachers of this City are making a determined effort to have their salaries made equal to those paid to instructors in the grammar departments, it is but fair that some very obvious considerations in their favor should be noted. Of course, the importance of elementary instruction in a City like this cannot be overestimated. There are thousands of children, over one-third of all who attend the public schools, according to the showing of the teachers in their memorial to the Board of Education, who never advance beyond the primary grade. On the training which they receive during this short period of their early years depends, in a large measure, the character with which they are to grow to manhood; and the very circumstances which make it impossible for them to obtain any higher instruction, make it all-important that such as they do receive shall be of the most careful and conscientious kind. No one can claim that the task of developing and giving direction to the mental powers and moral qualities of the hordes of children in our primary schools is one of less difficulty than that of continuing the training when fairly begun, not of the whole but only of the better and more intelligent portion of these children, in the grammar school departments. The work in the primary schools is in fact, more difficult and more important, and requires talents and qualities by no means inferior. There would seem to be no reason why the salaries should be smaller.

But there are other and perhaps more practical reasons in favor of the claims of the primary instructors. The money appropriated for popular education is based on the number of children attending the public schools, allowing $10 per year for each child. There is every reason why a child in the first and most important stage of its progress should have devoted to its benefit its full share of the public fund; but in point of fact, while the children in the primary schools far outnumber those in the grammar departments, much the larger portion of the money is expended on the latter. It is also of the utmost importance that teachers who have become efficient by their experience in these elementary schools should be retained there, and not continually attracted by better salaries into the higher grades. Minds which are forming and receiving impressions which will determine their character for all time are the most perilous material imaginable for the continual experiments of bungling teachers. Of course, teaching, like everything else, goes where it will bring the highest price, and the only way to retain in the primary schools instructors who understand and appreciate their duties and responsibilities, is to pay for them and not offer a standing inducement for them to leave.

Democratic Contentions in Kentucky—Prospects of Candidates for Governor.

From the Mayfield (Ky.) Democrat, April 22.

We have made an estimate of the present status of affairs, and we append our calculation, based upon the actual expression of the people in county conventions, and from reliable data as to the action of some counties which have not yet held conventions.

We give to Gov. LESLIE the Counties of Monroe, Barren, Russell, Allen, Simpson, Hart, Logan, Metcalf, Green, Adair, Warren, Boyd, Breathitt and Clinton, which have instructed for him, making 113 votes; we give him Jefferson and Taylor, yet to act, 117; making the total vote for LESLIE 230.

We give KING, Cumberland, Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, Marshall, McCracken, Graves, Calloway, Trigg, Lyon, Caldwell, Livingston, Crittenden and Carter, certain, 172; we give him Todd, Woodford and Lincoln, yet to act, 38, making the total for KING 210.

We have thus counted for KING the counties which have instructed for MACHEN for first choice, and KING as second choice, on the supposition that Col. MACHEN'S disabilities are not removed by Congress.

We give to Hon. JOHN Y. BROWN the Counties of Henderson, Webster, Hancock, Breckinridge, Christian, Hardin, Davis, Grayson, Ohio, Union, Muhlenberg and Butler—making in all 148 votes.

We give to Hon. THOS. L. JONES the whole vote of the Sixth Congressional District, including the County of Madison—172.

It is plain that the contest is between Gov. KING and Gov. LESLIE. Now, should BROWN be dropped, it is fair to presume that at least one-half of his vote will go to KING, as these districts adjoin, which half, viz., seventy-four votes, added to KING'S 210, makes him 284 votes, and places him ahead of LESLIE and JONES. Or, should JONES be dropped, his entire vote would be more likely to fall to KING than LESLIE, thus making KING [illegible], and he would stand an equal chance with LESLIE to get the vote of those counties which have not given any instructions.

In no event will the vote of JONES' district be cast for LESLIE; and we believe that JONES is ready and willing to concede to south-west Kentucky the Governor, for he is a noble-hearted and generous gentleman, who appreciates what is right. We now say, as we have said heretofore, that Jackson's Purchase is entitled to the Governor this time, and we firmly believe that northern Kentucky will help us in this respect; and Gov. KING being the only aspirant for the position from the First District, we feel sure thathe will receive the nomination in May.

WASHINGTON.

A Presidential State Dinner—Singular Deductions by the Haytian Minister—The Treasury Engraving and Printing—Hospitalities to Correspondents—The Income Tax.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The President gave a state dinner to-night, to which were invited all the heads of foreign legations here, and ladies, including the Chargés d'Affaires, in all instances where the Ministers are absent, or where there are no Ministers. Secretary and Mrs. FISH were also invited, and one or two other members of the Cabinet. Mr. PRESTON, the Haytien Minister, is described as being much elated at his invitation, regarding it as evidence that San Domingo is given up by the President, and a restoration of confidence in himself. He does not explain, however, why he thinks he ever lost the confidence of the Administration, and it may turn out that he found the evidence within himself.

THE TREASURY PRINTING.

A change in the law providing for the engraving and printing of the Treasury Department, whereby a portion hitherto done here is transferred to New-York, has compelled the discharge, today, from that Bureau of the Treasury, of 145 employes, for the most part women. Quite a local sensation is created, both on account of the distress which the discharge will cause to a great number of families, who are deprived of their means of living, and because of the withdrawal from the trade of the city of some $40,000 per month, which will now go to New-York, which latter is of less importance. It is not contradicted that the expense to the Government will be increased by the change. Whatever the necessity of the interest of the Government may have been, if there was any, which prompted the transfer, it does not alter the fact that this large reduction of force will occasion a great deal of suffering—indeed very much more than if made from almost any other class of employes.

DEATH OF MR. MASON.

The Ex-Confederate Minister, JAMES M. MASON, whose serious illness has been several times noted, died last night, about 10 o'clock, at his residence near Alexandria. Notwithstanding a prominent career in public life before the war, he will be chiefly remembered by the people of the North in connection with the *Trent* affair, which threatened to involve this country in a war with Great Britain, during the darkest days of the rebellion.

PERSONAL.

It is announced that Miss VINNIE REAM is going to New-York next week, to remain for a time on business connected with her work in art.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The following letter was written today by Commissioner PLEASONTON, and sent to Supervisor DUTCHER, New-York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
April 29, 1871.

SIR: It appears there is a misunderstanding as to the proper execution of the act of Congress assessing incomes. The following decision will govern: Section 11 of the act of Congress of July 14, 1870, only requires every person of lawful age, whose gross income during the preceding year exceeds $2,000 to make and render a return to the Assistant Assessor of the District in which he resides. Persons whose incomes are less than $2,000 are not required to make returns, nor is there any authority of law to Assessors or Assistant Assessors to call for such returns. In case any Assessor or Assistant Assessor has sufficient evidence that a person who has not made a return on income, has defrauded the Government, then they will proceed against such person, as is prescribed by law.

(Signed) A. PLEASONTON, Commissioner.

S. B. DUTCHER, Esq., Supervisor of Internal Revenue, New-York City.

HOSPITALITIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A large number of newspaper correspondents, for the first time in the last five months, spent today in relaxation from their labors. They partook of the splendid hospitalities of TAYLOR SUIT, Esq., at his country seat in Maryland, five miles from Washington, by special invitation of that gentleman, who provided carriages to convey them to and from Suitland, and by every means in his power, even including the employment of a band of music, rendered the occasion delightful to the participants. Lord TENDERDON was among the guests.

MORE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.

Seventeen representatives of the Japanese Government, in addition to those already in Washington, arrived here today, and paid their respects to Gov. ITO. They will remain only a day or two, after which they will leave for Europe.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Comprehensive Statement of the Condition of Currency Circulation and Deposits.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The United States Treasurer holds as security for circulating notes $355,757,600; as security for deposits of public money, $15,716,500.

Mutilated notes burned during the week	$354,380
Total burned	42,823,294
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	334,980
Total amount issued	42,225,953
Balance due for mutilated notes	597,271
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	315,634,590
National gold bank circulation issued to date	440,000
Shipments of notes during the week	375,211
Shipments of national currency	685,988
Receipts of fractional currency during the week	722,000
Fractional currency destroyed during the week	834,400
Internal revenue receipts during April	9,340,015
Total receipts for the current fiscal year to date	120,683,273

United States currency outstanding April 29, 1871:

United States notes, old issue	$96,800 00
United States notes, new issue	196,333,421 00
United States notes, issue of 1869	160,666,879 00
One year five per cent. notes	131,057 00
Two year five per cent. notes	45,752 50
Two year five per cent. coupon notes	33,500 50
Compound interest notes	1,834,050 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,414,100 21
Fractional currency, second issue	3,218,514 23
Fractional currency, third issue	6,092,424 73
Fractional currency, fourth issue	26,846,258 28
Total	$398,712,160 00

Lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, April 29.

The committees of the Boards of Directors of the Pennsylvania Road and the Camden and Amboy Road and its branches, having agreed upon a lease by which the control of the latter will be transferred to the former Company, it is probable that at the meeting of the Companies on Monday next the action will be ratified by their respective stockholders. The Pennsylvania Company agrees to take the property and franchises of the united Companies, and to assume all their obligations, paying ten per cent. per annum upon the capital stock of the Companies. The united Companies comprise the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. The leased lines, which will also pass under the control of the Pennsylvania Company, extend over nearly every county in the southern half of the State, and their management will be of great moment to the people of a large portion of the State.

The extensive improvements at Harsimus Cove, in Jersey City, which, although long contemplated, the united Companies have not been bold enough to undertake, in view of the insecurity of their hold on the western business, will now be pushed forward. The Elevated Railway in Jersey City will be built, and the wide cove covered with freight and passenger buildings. It was the desire to have this great scheme carried out; the fear that the New-Jersey Central would be leased by the Pennsylvania Company, and the doubt lest the National Railway Company should succeed by foreign aid in running an opposition line across the State, that first prompted the directors of the united Companies to accede to the proposition to lease their lands. The result, while it will, no doubt, be favorable to the Companies, cannot in any case diminish the profits of the stockholders, which have hitherto for several years stood at ten per cent. per annum upon their investments.

JAY GOULD'S CONTEMPT.

Another Specimen of the Erie Legal Tactics.

The Motion for an Attachment Against Gould—Application of His Counsel for an Adjournment—Reluctant Consent by Judge Blatchford—Proceedings on the English Stockholders' Bill.

At the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, a large number of spectators was assembled in expectation of some interesting proceedings in connection with the motion to show cause why an attachment should not issue against JAY GOULD, for contempt of Court in refusing to comply with the orders of the Master for the production of the books of the Erie Railway Company, in the Coleman reference.

Previous to speaking on the motion to show cause, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD asked that the following order in relation to the demurrer to the bill in equity, entered against FISK, GOULD and LANE, receive the sanction of the Court:

"And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the plaintiffs be allowed to amend their bills as they may be advised, at any time within thirty days from this day, on payment of costs to this time, and that if they so amend the defendants' answer, plead, or demur to the amended bill within thirty days after service of copy thereof, but if the plaintiffs do not amend as herein allowed, the bill to stand discontinued, with costs."

Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, on behalf of HEATH and RAPHAEL, submitted the following order for the approval of the Court:

"The several demurrers to the bill of complaint herein heretofore filed by the four defendants, respectively, having been heretofore brought to hearing, and been argued by counsel, and the Court having duly considered thereof, it is ordered that all said demurrers upon the record be, and the same are hereby overruled. And the defendants having upon the argument interposed, respectively, the further demurrers *ore tenus* upon the ground that said CHARLES BURT is improperly joined as a party plaintiff, it is ordered that such demurrers *ore tenus* upon that ground be allowed upon payment by defendants of the costs of the said demurrers upon the record, but that the plaintiffs have leave to amend by striking out the name of CHARLES BURT as a co-plaintiff, and the allegations of the bill, setting forth his interest as an alleged shareholder of the Erie Railway Company, and, therefore, the plaintiffs now electing so to amend, it is upon their motion ordered: That such amendment be made accordingly upon the entry of this order, by the striking out, by the Clerk of this Court, from the bill on file, the following words, viz.: 'And CHARLES BURT of London, aforesaid, solicitor;' and the following words, in the sixth and seventh folios thereof, viz.: 'And that your orator, CHARLES BURT, is the holder and owner of twenty shares of like preferred capital stock of said Company, for which he holds certificates for such shares in due form, and signed by the proper officer of said Company, with power of attorney authorizing the transfer of such shares to your orator, the said CHARLES BURT, duly executed by the persons in whose names such shares stand registered in the books of said Company, and on which shares your orator, the said CHAS. BURT, is entitled to some standing on the books of said Company, but has been prevented therefrom by the wrongful refusal of the said Company to allow such transfer to be made to him upon the demand duly made therefor,' and that the suit thereupon proceed with the said CHAS. BURT thus stricken out as a party without prejudice to the injunction heretofore granted herein or to the other proceedings."

Mr. EVARTS said his purpose in presenting the order was to have the suit in equity, in which arose the contempt and the questions in connection with the Coleman reference, so definitely settled on the records of the Court that matters growing out of the suit could be proceeded with understandingly.

Judge BLATCHFORD observed that the bill was demurred for want of parties, not on account of too many parties being joined to it. The bill was sustained as to all but one of the demurrers, for the so-called demurrer consisted of several demurrers, of which that one only relating to BURT was allowed, and it followed that in such a case the bill had been sustained with the exception of BURT's misjoinder, and an amendment would, as a matter of course, be permitted to correct that solitary error. He would consider the form of settling the order, but it would be settled in conformity with these views.

Judge BLATCHFORD then tooks the paper and reserved his decision.

The following proceedings then took place:

Mr. EVARTS—In the case of The Erie Railway Company *vs.* HEATH and RAPHAEL, which is a suit now pending before the Court under the examination before the Master, we have given notice of the service of papers to show cause. The two motions were set down for this morning, and we are ready to proceed with them.

Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE said that the papers under which these motions were being made were served upon him yesterday morning, and in the meantime he had not time to communicate with his senior counsel, Ex-Judge PIERREPONT, who was now in Washington, and would not be home before Monday afternoon. He asked for a week's postponement of the case.

Mr. EVARTS observed that while always willing to accommodate members of the Bar, in this instance he could not without prejudice to his clients consent to an adjournment for a week. He did not like to ask the Court to permit the hearing in this litigation to interfere with the regular business, but it might be well understood that this was a case which, perhaps, more than any other, it was the interest of the public to have determined speedily.

Mr. LANE urged that no intention to delay the proceedings in this Court was manifest in the action of the Erie Railway Company or its directors; on the contrary, they showed every disposition to forward it.

Judge BLATCHFORD—I am unwilling to postpone this case, as it interferes with me very much. It is altogether the habit of counsel in the case, at the critical moment, to go off and leave other parties here to conduct it. Judge PIERREPONT left deliberately after the papers in this motion were served upon him. If the counsel on the other side are inclined to consent to an adjournment to Saturday next, that is their concern. Does Judge PIERREPONT really intend to appear in the case?

Mr. LANE said he had made arrangements with Judge PIERREPONT to go over the papers. If no other counsel appeared in the matter, he would go on himself and conduct the case for Mr. GOULD. He only asked a proper time to prepare the affidavits accompanying the papers.

Finally the argument on the case was set down for Tuesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

REVENUE REFORM.

Address by Hon. David A. Wells in Cincinnati—The Industrial and Financial Interests of the Country.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS delivered his long-promised address on "The Industrial and Financial Interests of the Country," in Cincinnati, on Thursday evening, before a large number of substantial business men of the city. Gen. J. D. COX presided. The address was largely occupied with illustrations of the oppressiveness of the present system of taxation, and a comparison of the present industrial condition of the country with that of 1859-60. In conclusion he sketched a plan of taxation that he thought would raise the needed revenue, and at the same time would be more just and less burdensome. He expressed his firm belief in the future prosperity of the country, but thought that to effect the reforms needed requires not so much the enactment of positive measures as the doing away with abuses, which, under a real or fancied necessity, have come to form a part of our fiscal system. He said:

"I should like to put the country in relatively the same position, financially and industrially, that it occupied in 1859-60. But let us examine the subject. Our present annual obligation for interest on the national debt is about $112,000,000. But making allowance for such conversions of six per cent. bonds into five per cents. as have been or are likely to be effected, and for the existing Treasury surplus, it is certain that this interest charge, before any reform legislation can possibly be consummated, will not be in excess of $105,000,000. But the revenue at present derived from the existing taxes upon distilled spirits, tobacco, stamps, beer, gas and banks and bankers, approximates $120,000,000, leaving the income tax entirely out of account, or, in other words, these internal revenue taxes which do not in any degree fall necessarily upon labor, or increase the cost of production, practically compensate for all the effects of the war, so far as debt and taxation for interest are concerned, or practically put the country back in these respects where it was in 1859-60, and gives in addition $15,000,000, available for other purposes. And what are these other purposes? Simply the defraying the current expenses of the Government and a gradual liquidation of the principal of the debt. And how much will be sufficient for these purposes?

In 1860, the Government expenses, exclusive of pensions and Indians, were fifty-five million dollars per annum, and since then we have increased our population about twenty-five per cent. If our national expenditures increase in only the same proportion, with an allowance of twelve per cent. for currency depreciation, about seventy-five millions per annum would now be sufficient. But suppose, in order to place every element of the calculation beyond a doubt, we allow for the current expenditures of the Government double the amount required in 1860, or one hundred and ten million dollars, and add thereto the amount required during the current year for pensions and Indians—thirty millions—we have an aggregate of expenditures for which revenue will be required of about one hundred and forty million dollars. To meet this requirement, we have the tariff to depend on as we had in 1859-60, and I will tell you what can be done with it. Of course this is not the time or place to present to you a long array of facts and figures, but it is capable of demonstration that allowing the duties upon tea, sugar and coffee to remain as they are, with the other duties ranging from thirty-five per cent. on luxuries to fifteen per cent. on comforts or necessities, with all the essential raw materials and every article producing less than ten thousand dollars annual revenue on the free list, this tariff can be made to yield annually from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty millions, leaving the excess of internal revenue, the receipts from public lands, miscellaneous sources, and the natural elasticity of the revenue, aggregating probably not less than thirty millions, to be applied either to the continued reduction of the principal of the debt, or to further abatements of taxation.

This, then, is what it is practicable to do with the tariff; and in practice, and with an exercise of reasonable economy, it is probable that an even better result can be attained to. But on this work of reform I would be both progressive and conservative. I recognize fully that the Government, by a maintenance during the last ten years of a high protective policy, has afforded a bounty and an encouragement for certain special investments of capital; and any pledge that might thus have been indirectly given I would withdraw gradually and with sufficient notice to allow of preparation. Besides which, I consider that the work of currency reform should go hand in hand and be made coordinate with tariff reform. And with these reforms accomplished, the industry of the country in every department would become practically independent of legislation, and be placed substantially upon the basis of prosperity which it enjoyed in 1859-60.

OBITUARY.

Sigismund Thalberg, Pianist.

A cable dispatch from London, yesterday, announces the death of SIGISMUND THALBERG, the eminent pianist. THALBERG was born in Geneva, Jan. 7, 1812. At an early age he was taken to Vienna, where his musical education commenced. When fifteen he began to excite attention in saloons and concerts. At sixteen he published his first works. In 1828, two years after this, he made his first visit to England to give concerts. His thoughts then turned to the development of the sonorous power of the piano, to the combination of various effects, and, above all, to a novelty, of which the invention properly belongs to him. The old school of pianists was divided into two principal categories; namely, the brilliant pianists, such as CLEMENTI and his pupils; and the harmonists, such as MOZART and BEETHOVEN. In both schools at that time the song and harmony on the one hand and the brilliant traits on the other were always separated, and these two elements of piano-forte music only appear one by one in turn and in an order nearly symmetrical. In the brilliant passages of these two schools it is the scales that predominate; the *arpeggi* appear only at long intervals, and almost always in the same forms. In the singing and harmonious passages, if the two hands are brought together they occupy but one side of the key-board; if they are widely separated they leave a void between them; the harmony is not filled up. Such was the state of piano playing when THALBERG conceived the idea of uniting song and harmony and brilliant passages in one, instead of letting them alternate with one another by a sort of formula. He sought to make the whole key-board speak at once throughout its entire compass, leaving no void in the middle. This thought, gradually matured and developed, led him to the discovery of a multitude of ingenious combinations of the fingers, whereby the song of melody could always be heard strongly accented in the midst of rapid arpeggio passages and very complicated forms of accompaniment. These forms, imitated by most of the new school pianists in their compositions, or rather their arrangements of themes from operas, have become the fashion of nearly all the piano music of our time. THALBERG and LISZT stand pre-eminently at the head of this new school of pianists. Among the productions by which THALBERG and his peculiar method have acquired the most celebrity, are his fantasias on themes from "Robert le Diable," from "Les Huguenots," from "Moise," from "Don Juan," from "La Donna del Lago." He has also published some charming *etudes*; and more recently in England (1853) a course of instructive exercises entitled *The Art of Singing Applied to the Piano-forte*. In 1830 THALBERG made an artistic tour through Germany. In 1834 he accompanied the Austrian Emperor, FERDINAND, as pianist to the Imperial Chamber, to Toplitz, to the meeting of his sovereign with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. There his playing awakened a warm interest. But his true European fame dates from his success in Paris during his first visit there in 1835. Since then he made frequent tours in France, Belgium, England, Russia and Germany. In an expedition to South America he created the most frantic furor. Wherever he has been, the singular precision of his extraordinary execution, the delicacy and finish of his playing, and its characteristic singing beauty, together with the individual charm which invariably distinguishes his musical forms, have excited general enthusiasm. Mr. THALBERG visited North America in the Fall of 1856.

James Murray Mason.

A telegram from Alexandria, Va., states that Hon. JAMES MURRAY MASON, ex-United States Senator from Virginia, and Minister to England under the late Confederate Government, died at his residence at Clarens, near that city, at 10 o'clock on Friday night. For some time his health had been failing, and within the last month he had lost his eyesight. He died of general debility, his nervous system being generally deranged. He had been unconscious for a day or two, and died very peaceably.

JAMES MURRAY MASON was born on the 3d of November, 1798, on Analostan Island, which is encircled by the Potomac River, just above Washington, D. C. It was at that time a part of the County of Fairfax, in Virginia, and was the residence of the MASON family. As he grew up JAMES was educated at the primary schools in Virginia and in Georgetown, D. C., at that time the residence of members of Congress in the infant days of the "Federal City." He pursued a thorough course of study, and graduated in 1818, at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. The legal profession was the one adopted by him, and he commenced the study of law at the William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va. He afterward entered as a student the office of BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, at Richmond, and obtained a license to practice in 1820, subsequently removing to Winchester, Va., where he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1826 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Virgina, and was twice afterward returned a member of that body, which he left finally in 1831. He served as a member of the Virginia Convention in 1829, to revise the Constitution of that State. Mr. MASON was elected to the House of Representatives in 1837, where he served but one Congress, and declined being afterward a candidate. In 1847, he was elected from Virginia to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacant seat of JOEL PENNYBACKER. He was re-elected in December, 1849, for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1851, and he was again elected to the Senate in 1855, for the term to expire on the 4th of March, 1863. Early in life he married a daughter of BENJAMIN CHEW, Esq., of Philadelphia, and leaves children and grandchildren. One of his sons, GEORGE MASON, Esq., was once appointed United States District-Attorney for Texas. Apart from his long political life, Mr. MASON became best known to the world at large at the outset of the rebellion by being arrested on board the British steamer *Trent*, in company with JOHN SLIDELL, his fellow Confederate Commissioner to Europe. The release of these gentlemen will long be remembered as a masterly stroke of international policy by Secretary SEWARD.

The Morris Canal Lease.

The directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, at a meeting in Philadelphia, on Thursday, it is understood, approved of the recent lease of the Morris Canal for 999 years, thus giving them a direct communication with the sea-board. Heretofore the coal traffic of this Road has been sent over the New-Jersey Central Road, but the recent leasing by that Company of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Road made it desirable for the Lehigh Valley Company to secure some other mode of communication, and the negotiations with the Morris Canal have been completed. The twenty-sixth annual report of the Canal for the fiscal year to March 1 shows that it was open for navigation last year for thirty-eight weeks. The total tonnage was 707,572 tons; receipts, $391,549 76, and expenses, $208,473 41; leaving net earnings, $183,076 35. Owing to the decline in coal freights the income fell off $39,696, but the expenses also decreased $37,923, making the net income about the same as the preceding year. The depth of the Canal is to be increased to six feet, so that it can carry cargoes of 100 tons. At Philipsburg connection has been made with all the railroads, so that ore and freight going west can be reloaded in cars. The Canal is now in better condition and repair than ever before, and is all ready for business, but by reason of the coal strike, no shipments of coal have been made this year. The entire cost of the Canal and appurtenances was $3,391,213, of which $2,200,000 is represented by stock, and $784,000 mortgage.

AMUSEMENTS.

Record of the Week and Announcements.

ITALIAN OPERA.

To-morrow night is the first of the season of Italian opera. The announcement of this season has been received by the public with interest and pleasure; and we are glad to hear that the demand for seats has afforded substantial evidence of the fact. "Il Poliuto" is the opening work, and Signor VILLANI and Miss KELLOGG are the principal singers. On Wednesday "The Traviata" is to be sung, in order to give room for the *début* of the *tenor de grazia*, Signor CAROSELLI. Nights of Italian opera are to be given by Signor ALBITES at Brooklyn in conjunction with the New-York performances, the first of which has been fixed for Thursday next.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Two events of dramatic magnitude have chiefly attracted attention during the week. The splendid production of "A Winter's Tale" at Booth's Theatre is universally conceded to wind up in a fitting manner the sumptuous revivals for which the season at that theatre will be memorable. One scene, that of the interior of the theatre at Syracuse, is extraordinarily successful in what is often attempted but seldom realized. In Dr. BIRD's "Gladiator," and in some other pieces, the action calls for a vast amphitheatre filled with an immense multitude. The illusion is usually so coarsely managed as to provoke laughter. At Booth's Theatre it commands admiration. The main difficulty—that of smoothing over and inter-blending form and color at the line where real people end and painted people begin—has been surmounted here with singular dexterity; and the consequent effect is one that in this country we have never seen equalled and in no country surpassed. Other scenes are fine, but this is surpassingly so. The decorations and other accessories are almost as good as the painting, and there has been a world of patient stage-direction called in play to assure so admirable a succession of groupings and pictures. It is a pity that the acting of the piece should be inferior to its mounting; yet there is much worthy effort on the part of the performers, and when people do their best, it seems ungracious to comment severely upon them. Therefore, let us say that, while the general effect of the performance is hard, cold and unsympathetic, and that it lacks in spontaneity, freshness and dignity—at the same time, each character is handled with pains and care, and we cannot, in justice, refuse to call respectable what we cannot, with truth, call anything much better. Mr. MARK SMITH's *Autolycus* is a fine Shakespearean embodiment. Mr. BARRETT's *Leontes* grows on the audience from its manly earnestness and thoroughness of study, and Mrs. MOLLENHAUER certainly appears to satisfy her audience in *Hermione*. "A Winter's Tale" is quite a marvel of histrionic art, apart from those who deliver the text, and no theatre-goer should fail to see it.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS has played *Puff* in the "Critic," and *Mr. Paddington Green* in "A Thousand a Year" through the week. The houses have nightly been filled, and the audiences have enjoyed their entertainment with a perfectness of satisfaction not often seen. It is unnecessary to recommend lovers of the drama to see Mr. MATHEWS during his engagement at the Fifth-avenue. He has taken the town by storm, and such counsel is, therefore, superfluous. "The Bachelor of Arts," "A Game of Speculation" and a "Curious Case" are understood to be in rehearsal here; but it is quite impossible to say when the public will have opportunities for seeing those pieces, since the demand for seats for the bill now running is so heavy and so continuous. It is a pleasure to see so fine a comedian so well appreciated, and the fact speaks volumes, not for Mr. MATHEWS' surpassing merits alone, but for the improved taste of the New-York public.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

At our favorite comedy theatre "The Liar" has kept his supremacy during the week, and the house has been well filled nightly. Mr. WALLACK has made *Young Wilding* one of the most exquisite of his dramatic studies; and such it is now universally acknowledged. FOOTE's play is to be repeated every night during the ensuing week, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. HURLBERT's comedy, "Americans in Paris." A drama called "Randall's Thumb," now running with great acceptance in London, is in rehearsal at Wallack's; and it is likewise intimated that the manager's own always-popular piece of "Rosedale" will be acted again before the close of the season. The Summer season will be conducted, we are told, under the management of Mr. THEODORE MOSS, who is determined to assure it success by the production of the freshest of novelties.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT begins a brief engagement at Niblo's Theatre to-morrow evening. On to-morrow week Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU's performances will be commenced there. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," is the title of the piece in which that gentleman's return to the local stage will be effected. "Kit" is from the pen of Messrs. T. B. DE WALDEN and EDWARD SPENCER, of Baltimore, and it is intended to illustrate the active and picturesque life of the South-west. We are told that the drama is of stirring interest, and that its leading character is admirably suited to the excellent traits of Mr. CHANFRAU's acting, which is pleasantly remembered, no doubt, by most readers. We are assured, beside, that the chances of displaying beautiful and realastic scenery will be eagerly profited by, and that the canvas views will not be the least telling feature of the play's representations. With such aids to success it ought to be the attraction of the Summer season.

CONCERT OF THE ARION SOCIETY.

Last evening an instrumental and vocal concert was given by the Arion Society, at Steinway Hall, under the direction of Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, of Breslau. The programme was well selected in its numbers, and ably performed. Among the soloists were Miss IDA ROSENBURGH and Mr. FR. REMMERTZ. The orchestra was eighty instruments strong.

Home Notes.

Miss NILSSON sang in Charleston, S. C., on the evenings of the 22d and 24th inst., to crowded houses. The *News* says that she is a woman of great genius, and if cotton were only selling at twenty-five cents a pound Charleston would keep her at its academy until the heats of Summer. And the *Courier* says that when she sings, intelligence guides the instincts, and even in her dashing, dazzling display of vocal fire-works, her aspirations are for the sublime and beautiful, and her notes go home to the head of the hearer.... Extensive preparations are being made in Boston for the triennial festival of the Handel and Hadyn Society, including a chorus of more than 700 voices, an orchestra of 100 pieces, the great organ, with Mr. LANG as organist, and Mme. Rudersdorff, Miss Phillips, Miss Cary, Mrs. West, Mrs. Smith, Miss Sterling, Mr. Cummings, the Messrs. Winch, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Rudolphsen as soloists, and Misses Mehlig and Krebs as pianists. The festival opens on Tuesday of next week, with suitable selections, which will be followed on Wednesday evening with "Elijah," Thursday with "Israel in Egypt," Friday afternoon with the Ninth or Choral Symphony of BEETHOVEN, Saturday evening with "The Woman of Samaria," for the first time, and on Sunday evening closing with "The Messiah."....Miss VIENNA DEMOREST appeared at the Music Hall, Boston, on Tuesday night last. Mr. WM. CRESWICK, Mr. JAMES BENNETT, Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, and Mr. CHAS. KEMBLE MASON, appeared at the Boston Theatre, last week. On Monday and Tuesday nights "Othello" was selected for representation, and the audiences, though enthusiastic, were not numerous; on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday "Julius Cæsar" was produced before excellent houses. The distribution of characters included Mr. CRESWICK as *Brutus*, Mr. BENNETT as *Cassius*, Mr. MONTGOMERY as *Mark Antony*, Mr. MASON as *Casca*, Mr. ALDRICH as *Cæsar*, Mrs. BOOTH as *Portia*, and Mrs. POOLE as *Calphurnia*. Yesterday afternoon, "Romeo and Juliet" were presented, and in the evening "Macbeth," which concluded the services of this combination. To-morrow, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON commences an engagement at this theatre, as *Rip Van Winkle*....The *Journal* says that parties in Boston City and in New-York are engaged in procuring a site for a new opera house in the former city, which it is intended to make one of the finest buildings in this country. The enterprise is backed by sufficient capital to secure success. ....ROBERT MCWADE was playing in "Rip Van Winkle" at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, last week, and the English Opera Troupe were at Mozart Hall, in the same city. Mr. MCWADE is next to go to Philadelphia, were he is to play an eight weeks' engagement at the new Museum Theatre, and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON is to play an engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre, in the same city, during a portion of the same time. Mr. TOM TAYLOR's drama, "'Twixt Axe and Crown," was produced at the last-named theatre for the first time last week, upon the occasion of the appearance of Miss ELLA BURNS. ...."Saratoga" is to be produced at the Chestnut-street Theatre this week....The "Black Crook" has met with much applause at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia. ....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT was given a complimentary reception by many prominent citizens of Philadelphia on Thursday. Col. JOHN W. FORNEY presided, and among those present to thank Mr. DAVENPORT for his efforts to elevate the drama were Hon. SIMON CAMERON and Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL. In acknowledging the courtesy and kind feeling expressed toward him Mr. DAVENPORT said that he proposed so to improve his company and his stage facilities that the citizens should have no cause of complaint, and he assured those present that the Chestnut should be made a justifiable source of pride to all interested in the welfare of the legitimate drama....Mr. THOMAS A. HALL, for many years connected with the management of the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, this week is to become acting manager of the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, in the absence of Mr. J. S. CLARKE, the owner, in Europe....LISA WEBER's blondes were last week in La Crosse, Wis....The Wyndham Comedy Company, who have been during the past week in Memphis, commence a short season in New-Orleans, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON has been very successful with her troupe at that theatre. The *Picayune* says that on the occasion of her benefit her appearance on the stage was the signal for a bombardment of floral offerings, and in the midst of the siege a large morocco case, tied with blue ribbon and bearing the inscription, "A LYDIA THOMPSON, *Les amis de la Nouvelle Orléans*," was handed her from one of the private boxes. The case contained a massive gold chain and a magnificent diamond cross, set with sixteen large diamonds. It was accompanied by a letter, signed by the names of about forty of the leading French citizens, and thanking her for her series of benefits in behalf of the sufferers by the war in France. It is stated that Miss THOMPSON goes to Europe in June, and will there make new selections for her burlesque company.... A combination of the Lauri and Walhalla Troupes was drawing large houses at the Olympic Theatre in St. Louis last week....Miss LOTTA was at De Bar's Opera-house....The St. Louis *Democrat* reports that attorneys for Mr. DE BAR filed a suit in the Circuit Court of that City, on Tuesday, against JOHN LAURI, proprietor and manager of the Lauri Troupe, for an alleged violation of his engagement, and asking judgment for $3,600 damages. The petition states that on the 27th January, 1871, DE BAR and LAURI entered into an agreement for a valuable consideration, by which LAURI bound his troupe to play at De Bar's Opera-house for twelve nights and at Saturday matinées, from the 20th March to the 1st April; that defendant did not fulfill his engagement, but failed and refused to appear as agreed; by reason of which plaintiff has suffered to the tune of $3,600....THEODORE THOMAS gave four evening concerts and a matinée at Farwell Hall, Chicago, last week....JOHN E. OWENS was at McVicker's Theatre....The season at the Mobile Theatre closed on the 22d inst., the boards during the preceding week having been occupied by Mrs. D. P. BOWERS and Mr. MCCOLLUM. The *Register* speaks rather dolefully of the season just ended, saying that the theatre closes before the end of its natural term, but none too soon. It complains that it has been but a branch of the New-Orleans Academy of Music, gathering all its funds in Mobile, and spending them (for printing, &c.,) in New-Orleans, and that there has never been a theatrical season in Mobile so marked by the poverty of its resources for dramatic edification and entertainment.

Foreign Affairs.

MR. TOM TAYLOR'S NEW PLAY.

The *Daily News'* critic thus writes of the new piece at the Queen's Theatre, in London: "The new historical play of 'Joan of Arc,' which has so long raised the expectations of play-goers, and which has been recently deferred, owing to the sudden illness of Mrs. ROUSBY, was produced at this house last evening, before one of those large, fashionable and critical audiences that only an important theatrical event has the power to bring together. Mr. TOM TAYLOR has chosen no new theme for dramatic exposition, the romantic life and tragic death of the Maid of Orleans having been long fair material for the poet, romancist, and playwright. He has been sternly realistic in the matter of detail, and has treated his subject with power, possibly not forgetting even the remarks of a keen critic of twenty years since, that we Britons have at least enough of the spirit of hero worship to admire JOAN of Arc's canonization by SCHILLER, rather than her caricature by SHAKESPEARE. It may be said with justice that Mr. TAYLOR has kept painfully close to history, to the detriment of his tragedy in several respects, and has wholly set aside all that love-interest which modern dramatists consider essential to the success of their works, and which SCHILLER, at the cost of historic truth, did not abjure. The result, it must be confessed, is not all that could be wished, and we miss those powerful situations evolving from 'the affections' which go so far toward the success of most dramas, and which was the strong point of the author's previous work, "Twixt Axe and Crown.' Mr. TAYLOR, we think unwisely also, has avoided what has been termed the rose-colored death with which the great German poet concluded his work, and instead we have the burning of *Joan* at the stake, the kindling of the faggots, and the lurid play of the flames about her—a scene which, however true to history, has too harrowing an effect upon the audience to lead to a satisfactory termination of the piece. We have here no faint reproduction of SCHILLER's work, such as, thirty years ago we believe, achieved a faint success, with Mrs. WARNER as *Joan of Arc*, and Mr. JAMES ANDERSON as *Lionel*, her English lover; but the facts are grimly depicted or lavishly embellished, and the story is told in verse which has the true ring in it. We hear and see nothing of the Druid tree, beneath which *Joan* dreamed of 'battles, kings and deeds of war,' but there is impressive poetry in the suggestion of the voices which haunt the mystic maiden from first scene to the last. Mrs. ROUSBY as *Joan of Arc*, though taxed at times beyond her physical powers, gives character and force to her part, and enlists the sympathies of the audience in her manifold triumphs and trials. She looks the heroine to the life, whether as maid militant or maid martyr; and her despair before her judges in the torture chamber, and final defiance of their wiles and works, are depicted with that depth of tragic emotion which has already placed this actress in the foremost rank of her profession. With the exception of this part, and the parts of *Etienne de Vignolles*, a Captain of Free Companions, and of *Father Isambard*, *Joan's* confessor, there is not much attempt at delineation of character; the stage is crowded with voiceless figures, circling round the court and camp of CHARLES VII., who, by the way, looks every inch a King as depicted by Mr. HARCOURT. *Etienne* is played well by Mr. ROUSBY, who is far more at home as the reckless, warm-hearted, but rough Free Lancer, than he was in the part of *Elizabeth's* gallant lover; while *Father Isambard*, at the hands of Mr. G. RIGNOLD, leaves nothing to be desired. With some curtailment of the more painful incidents, "Joan of Arc" will probably run its fair course, but it is as a pageant, rather than as a perfect work of dramatic art, that this piece will forever remain remarkable in the annals of the stage. The scenery is admirable, the costly dresses are in perfect taste, and in keeping with the age they represent, while such armies of well-drilled supernumeraries have not been seen on the boards since the late CHARLES KEAN's management at the Princess' Theatre. The taking of the Tourelles is a most stirring battle-scene, and the coronation of *Charles VII.* in the Cathedral of Rheims is probably the grandest stage-effect of modern times, though somewhat bold in the prominence given to ecclesiastical costume and ceremony. As a literary work 'Joan of Arc' is inferior to the preceding play from the same pen, but as a spectacle it is almost perfect. The author was called for at the termination of the piece, but Mr. RYDER, who, it may be added, contents himself with the smallest of parts, announced that Mr. TAYLOR was not in the theatre."

MR. HALLIDAY'S NEW PLAY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Easter novelty at the Adelphi Theatre consists of a new melodrama called 'Notre Dame; Or, The Gypsy Girl of Paris,' being an adaptation to the stage by Mr. ANDREW HALLIDAY of VICTOR HUGO's most famous novel. The theatre has long been noted for its conservatism, its dread of innovation, and its fond cherishing of memories and traditions. A dramatic work that has once succeeded is not only assured of revival some time after its first triumphs may have paled, but it will generally be presented in a variety of forms to the theatrical public, and will court admiration anew upon slightly different grounds. The play that has somewhat exhausted its popularity is enriched with music and forthwith becomes an opera, it being an established opinion that operas thrive best when founded upon stories with which audiences are likely to be familiar; or it is deprived of speech and converted into a ballet or pantomime—to say nothing of its being liable at all times to be "lifted" by that freebooter of the theatre, the burlesque-writer. In truth, subjects of genuine dramatic worth are not too plentiful, and in such wise become invested with peculiar vitality. "Notre-Dame" has undergone in full the eratic career of works of its class. A melodrama at the Surrey about 1834, supported by the leading members of the Adelphi Company of that time, it became an opera a season or two later at Covent Garden, the music being freely borrowed from WEBER's "Preciosa." On these occasions the adapter was Mr. FITZBALL, who has informed us in his autobiography that a certain dance of gipsies which occurred in the opera was so greatly admired that the Duchess of ST. ALBANS was wont to engage the whole troupe of performers to exhibit at her mansion for the entertainment of her guests. In 1844, "Esmeralda," with music by Signor PUGNI and dances by CARLOTTA GRISI and M. PERROT, was one of the most popular ballets ever produced at Her Majesty's Theatre. Since then "Notre Dame" has been the theme of some two or three operas. Only last season Mlle. PATTI was singing "Esmeralda" at Covent Garden in a somewhat feeble work by Signor CAMPANA. Rearranged by Mr. HALLIDAY, who can certainly boast experience in the conversion of novels into plays, the story now again appears as a three-act drama at the Adelphi Theatre. Of necessity, perhaps, the poetry of the book suffers much from evaporation in its transfer to the stage; but a powerful plot remains available for theatrical purposes. Upon the whole, the adapter has acquitted himself creditably, it being recognized that his design has been to produce a play that shall be effective in performance rather than a work of any great pretensions otherwise. A French dramatic version of the novel is in existence, and some twenty years ago held possession of the Ambigu Theatre, M. FECHTER, we believe, being the original representative of *Phœbus*. Apparently, however, Mr. HALLIDAY has not derived aid from this production, but has dealt with the book in his own way. He has presented a story that is fairly intelligible to those playgoers who may be unacquainted with the novel, and he has departed in no inexcusable degree from the main argument of his author. A mitigation of the severity of the original catastrophe could hardly be avoided. Poetical justice is satisfied by the spectacle of *Claude Frollo's* fall from the tower of the cathedral. *Esmeralda* is pardoned and presumably made happy as the wife of *Phœbus*. Any disappointment this result may occasion to *Fleur de Lys* the audience can afford to treat lightly, for the lady remains throughout the play an insignificant and somewhat insipid personage. And, of course, *Quasimodo*, with all his devotion and tenderness, cannot be regarded as a suitor likely to be rewarded by a heroine's love. The attempted assassination of *Phœbus* occurs rather too early in the play, before the audience have quite digested the relative positions of the characters, and certain of the scenes are unduly protracted; but altogether the Adelphi "Notre Dame" seemed greatly to please its audience, and as times go affords by no means an unacceptable entertainment. Much care is evinced in the stage fittings and decorations. The costumes are handsome and appropriate, and the views of old Paris and its cathedral, if a little over ambitious, are certainly effective."

The Riparian Question in New-Jersey.

The Legislature of New-Jersey at its late session refused to repeal previous legislation in reference to the right of the State to lands under water, some of its leading members stating that the late decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Milwaukee case was of mere local application, and did not affect New-Jersey. Parties interested in this matter, however, determined to consult Hon. MAT. H. CARPENTER, United States Senator from Wisconsin, one of the leading jurists of the nation, who has just given an opinion which is directly in opposition to that of the New-Jersey Riparian Commissioners. Mr. CARPENTER says the law of the Court of last resort in New-Jersey, is only binding in all cases pending or to be commenced in the State Courts, because the question is not one which can be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act of 1789, the right not being one arising or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States. But in all cases commenced by non-residents of New-Jersey in the Circuit Court of the United States for that district, that Court will apply and enforce the doctrine recently declared by the United States Supreme Court, that the owners of lands bordering upon navigable waters have the right to build and maintain piers and wharves from the shore, through the adjacent shallow waters, to a point where the waters are navigable, and that too without regard to the question whether said lands border upon fresh or salt water. Mr. CARPENTER says the common law notion of distinction between fresh and salt water, or water where the tide ebbs and flows and where it does not, has no application in this country. In all waters navigable in fact, whether rivers, lakes or arms and bays of the sea, where general commerce may be prosecuted, the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States extends, and riparian owners are subject to the same duties and entitled to the same rights.

The acts of the New-Jersey Legislature, he claims, proceed upon the theory that the riparian owner cannot build and maintain piers and wharves to navigable waters without making compensation to the State for such privilege, whereas, the Supreme Court doctrine is that the State cannot deprive the riparian owner of this right without making compensation to him.

Mr. CARPENTER concludes his letter by expressing the opinion that as this question affects commerce and navigation, subjects committed by the Federal Constitution to the control of the Federal Government, the Supreme Court will declare the acts of the New-Jersey Legislature to be wholly beyond its province to enact; but as the longer the decision of a State Court is acquiesced in, the greater its persuasive effect, he advises immediate proceedings in the Federal Courts to declare the rights of shore-owners.

A Locomotive Let Loose by Mischievous Boys.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, April 29.

Last evening Engine No. 7 arrived on time at the Connellsville Railroad depot with the passenger train, and, after being detached from the cars and shifted several hundred yards above the depot on a side-track, it was left with full head of steam on by the engineer and firemen, while they went for their supper. During their brief absence, two mischievous boys, named ARNOLD and BUTLER, got aboard, and reversing the engine, started the locomotive along the track. They stuck bravely to their posts till a fearful rate of speed was attained, and then, frightened, both jumped safely off, and the engine and tender swept like a streak of lightning through the long depot, and on coming in contact with the bumpers or heavy timber-guards at the terminus of the track, shivered them into splinters and broke the gate into fragments. Gaining the wharf, the engine was somewhat checked in its wild course toward the river by a deep gutter, but it plowed its way, to the great damage of cobble-stones, some forty feet beyond its point of escape from the rails, and there halted with the wheels deeply imbedded in the earth. The locomotive was somewhat injured—the cow-catcher being completely destroyed. Had the accident occurred during business hours there might have been loss of life attending it. The boys who caused all the trouble were not to be discovered after the accident.

The Science of Advertising.

A successful newspaper publisher remarked, a short time since, that very few of his patrons knew how to advertise to the best advantage. They rush pell-mell into print, paying high prices for poor positions, when, by consulting advertisers of experience, they could learn how to use their money to the best advantage. The eminent firm of GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. are entitled to the thanks of business men for placing within the reach of all information which will enable one to place an order for a thousand papers as readily as for one.

We have done a good deal of business through them, and know whereof we speak.

Their method of arranging all the papers of the country in sections, with the price per line for each section, we have found especially convenient. A single glance will show that the rates on these published lists are exceedingly low. For instance, a charge of $70 per line is made for a list of 1,500 papers for a month. This is less than five cents a line per month for each paper.

This list embraces many daily papers and the best-known local journals. There is also what is known as the list of "inside" papers, which by doing their printing on a sort of community plan, are enabled to advertise at rates even lower than these.

The Messrs. ROWELL publish several periodicals, full of tables and figures, worth studying by all who contemplate advertising.

They are now established in their new rooms, in Park-row, over the TIMES Office, where they are ready to receive calls, and will be found as willing to bestow attention upon small orders as upon large ones. Their arrangements are so complete that a visit to their premises will repay any of our readers, if only to see how a great business can be quietly, yet at the same time thoroughly performed.—*New-York Methodist, April 29.*

THE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY have appointed the proprietors of the well-known and Original One Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway, their sole Agents in America for the sale of the Milton Gold Jewelry. The only place now in the City to procure the genuine Milton Jewelry will be at the Original Dollar Store, under the Grand Central Hotel. One-half of their magnificent show-rooms will be devoted to the exhibition and sale of these goods, and every promise made to the public by the Milton Gold Jewelry Company will be carried out by the proprietors of the Original One Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Their place of business is continually filled with the best class of our citizens, purchasing the Milton Jewelry, and also other articles that are equally cheap, that can only be had at the Original One Dollar Store, which place of business has been in successful operation for over three years. —*Advertisement.*

The wonderful rapidity with which Prof. Liebig's Extract of Meat has become popular, is another convincing proof that the public appreciate a good and cheap article.

A. GLANZ,
Sole Agent, No. 194 William-st., New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best. —*Advertisement.*

A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP, for children teething, never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

Royal Havana Lottery.

We have received a special dispatch from Havana to the effect that No. 9,444 has drawn $200,000, which we have sold. As it is in the hands of many different people, having been sold in fractions, we give this notice for their benefit. The official list will be published as soon as received.

TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula and Diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists.

A fresh supply just received by
J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

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To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

DIED.

BROWER.—At Jersey City, on the 29th of April, MARIA BROWER, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, May 1, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Cornelius Van Vorst, No. 183 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

CAMPBELL.—In Jersey City, on Friday, April 28, after a long and lingering illness, JOHN CAMPBELL, native of Kincardine-on-Forth, Scotland, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 218 South 8th-st., Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

JACOBI.—On April 27, at No. 110 West 34th-st., KATE R. JACOBI, wife of A. Jacobi, M. D., aged 29 years, 11 months, 27 days.

Funeral on Sunday at 11 A. M.

LIBBY.—At Salem, Mass., April 29, HANNAH M. LIBBY, wife of James S. Libby, in the 62d year of her age.

Notice of funeral Tuesday morning.

PUTNAM.—On Saturday morning, April 29, AVERY D. PUTNAM, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Cottage-place, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

REED.—On Thursday, April 27, JENNIE W., wife of Alex. E. Reed, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, James T. Ferguson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 229 West 37th-st., on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—On Thursday morning, April 13, at St. Louis, Mo., of typhoid pneumonia, FRANK GRANGER, youngest son of Hiram S. and Asenath Woodruff, aged 22 years and 22 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—White French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $5 50.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, $70.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—Colored Chamber Sets, English goods, 11 pieces, $4.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—All kinds of cut and engraved Table Glass.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, handsomely engraved, best plate, $29 50.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, best plate, $5 50.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—Silver-plated Forks and Spoons, Ice-pitchers, Cake-baskets, &c., &c.
THIRTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT—Parian Marble Figures, Bisque Figures, Card Receivers, &c.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service.

ORATORY OF ST. SACRAMENT, 34th-st. and Broadway.—Farewell services TO-DAY in the present Oratory: 7:30, Holy Eucharist; 11, the Solemn Service; 4, Litany of the "Holy Childhood," with an instruction; 8, solemn even-song. Sermon by the Priest of the Mission. During the next three weeks the congregation will meet at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin until the new oratory is fitted for service.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 35th-st., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Third Sunday after Easter. Services as follows: 7 A. M., (Holy Eucharist;) 9 A. M., (Morning Prayer and Litany;) 10½ A. M., (Ante-Communion, with sermon;) 7½ P. M., (Evening Prayer, with sermon.) At the 10½ A. M. service the Right Reverend, the Bishop of the Diocese, will administer Holy Confirmation. Strangers are invited and will be supplied with seats.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL give a lecture at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, on *Christian Spiritualism*. Services begin at 7¾. MORNING service at 10½. Public cordially invited. A general conference of the Unitarians in this vicinity will be held in the same place on TUESDAY EVENING and WEDNESDAY of next week.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION, NO. 55 Amity-st., has an industrial department, superintended by a lady of large experience. Ladies having plain sewing of any kind to give out can have it well done at reasonable prices, and will perform an act of real charity, by taking it to Mrs. FOSTER, lady in charge. Christian ladies are earnestly invited to visit this important charity.

THE RESPONSE OF THE NEW CHURCH TO THE RELIGIOUS DEMANDS OF THE HOUR.—Rev. E. R. KEYES will lecture SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Seats free. The public are cordially invited. Morning worship at 11 o'clock.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL OF FREE GRACE, East 19th-st., near 1st-av.—Services on SUNDAY, April 30, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. Mr. STEPHENSON has resigned the charge of this chapel on account of ill health. The Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES corner 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Extra Catechetical service at 3 P. M. on the first and third Sundays of the month. Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector. Rev. W. F. LEWIS, Assistant.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. C. BACKMAN, Pastor. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers removing in the neighborhood are cordially invited to unite with us and make it your church home.

SECOND-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, by Rev. HENRY ASTON, Pastor. Subject for evening—*The History and Character of Moses*—the first of a course of Sabbath evening sermons upon Scripture characters.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. M. H. WELLMAN at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD at 7¾ P. M. At 3½ P. M. confirmation will be administered. The service and Bishop's address will be interpreted for deaf mutes.

WILLETT-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. V. SAUNDERS, of Brooklyn, and at 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, JOHN S. HAUGH. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Young men's meeting at 6½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., and Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, the Pastor, will preach in the EVENING.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) Rev. U. SCOTT, D. D., Rector. Divine service will be held in Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., on and after SUNDAY, May 7, 1871. MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway.—A memorial meeting will be held in this Church on SABBATH EVENING, April 30, at 7¾ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by ROBERT CARTER, Esq., Hon. WM. E. DODGE, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D., and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.

MR. HEPWORTH WILL DELIVER THE last lecture in his course to young men, next SUNDAY EVENING at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st. Subject—*The Kingdom of God and How to Get In.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DISOBEDIENT PROPHET.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, at 7¾ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent—Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¾ P. M. All are cordially invited.

DESTRUCTION OF ROMANISM.—Bishop SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Jezebel and Her Doom, as a Figure of the Church of Antichrist.*

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23D-st. and 4th-av.—Service of song from 7½ to 8 o'clock SUNDAY EVENING, to be followed by a short address from Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D. Seats free to all.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av. Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½; EVENING at 7½, by Rev. S. BOURNE. Subject for evening—*The City Lieth Four Square.*

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Bleecker, corner Morton-st.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½, by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, D. D. Seamen especially invited. Seats all free.

FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD, corner 37th-st. and 8th-av.—Rev. JOSHUA WEAVER will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach the funeral sermon of the late Rector, Rev. G. W. Stewart.

THE ANNUAL SERMON FOR THE Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church will be preached on SABBATH EVENING, April 30, in Brick Church, 5th-av. and 37th-st., by Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., of New-York.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH—7th-av., corner of 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M., 3 o'clock P. M.

ST. THOMAS CHAPEL SERVICES—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Morning service at 10½ A. M., in Brevoort Hall. Evening service at St. Thomas Church in the Lenten Chapel. Rev. Professor ROBERTS will officiate.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, IN WEST 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 30th inst., by the newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN. MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 57TH-ST., NEAR Lexington-av.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching on SUNDAY, the 30th, in the MORNING by the Rector, Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, and in the EVENING by Rev. WM. A. MUHLENBERG, D. D.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE WILL PREACH at 10½ A. M., at Fifth Universalist Church, Plimpton Building, Stuyvesant, corner 9th-st., SUNDAY, April 30. Subject—*Living Religion*. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN WILL preach in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. Children's Church at 3½ P. M., with address by the Rector. No evening service this Sabbath.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST MISSION CHURCH, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av.—Services at 4 P. M. April 30. Rev. CHARLES FLUHRER will preach. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. HARROWER. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Dr. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS will (D. V.) preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Amity Chapel, in West 54th-st., near 8th-av. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Agencies of Providence.*

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL DELIVER THE third sermon in the course to young people, at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The True Aim.*

MRS. CORA L. V. TAPPAN WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. ISAAC S. HARTLEY, of Philadelphia.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10TH-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach SUNDAY, April 30, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 29.

FIRST BOARD.

$11,100 U. S. 5-20 R., '62....bet. call..110⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..114
17,600 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..114
50,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'65,n.113
21,000 U. S.5-20 C.,'65,n.113
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113
3,000 do.........b3.113⅜
1,600 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.113
40,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 67
2,000 Tenn.St. 6s,new. 67
5,000 Va. 6s. R. old.... 56½
5,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bds 91¼
6,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 94
4,000 Va.St.6s,old.b.c. 69
2,000 Erie 4th M....... 82¾
1,000 M. S. & S. F. bds..104
7,000 Cen. P. G. bds...100⅛
5,000 do..........100¼
22,000 Union P. R. 1st. 89⅝
10,000 U.P.7s,L.G.bds. 81⅛
10,000 C. & N. W. Con. 92⅛
16,000 H.&St.J.8s,C.B.104⅜
5,000 Tol. & W.E.bds. 83⅜
2,000 P., F.W.& C 2d.100
2,000 Pen. R. 1st M.... 92
21,000 St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M. bds...... 92
22,000 C., C.& I. C. 1st. 87
12,000 do........... 85⅜
5 Bank St. of N. Y...115
25 Bank of Commonwealth............ 93⅜
10 Continental Bank. 95
46 Del. & Hud. Canal.120
300 Cen. Coal of Md.... 38⅜
200 Quicksilver M. Co.. 12⅜
400 Mariposa Pf........ 10⅛
45 Pacific M. S. Co.... 47⅝
200 do.......... 48
100 do.......... 48⅛
200 do.......... 48⅜
200 do........bet. call. 48⅜
100 At. M. S. Co..b. c. 20
50 Adams Express.... 81
300 do.......... 81½
132 Wells-Fargo Ex.S. 2
33 Wells-Fargo E.b.c. 44
25 H. & N. H. R.b.c.109
500 At. & Pac. Pf...... 36⅛

10 Am. M. U. Ex..... 59
100 do.......... 59⅜
100 do....bet. call. 59⅜
100 United States Ex. 55⅜
46 do.......... 55
100 do.....bet. call. 54⅜
100 N. Y. C.& H. R.R.100⅜
500 do..........c.100⅜
100 do..........b3.100⅜
1000 do....bet. call.100⅜
800 do..........100⅞
50,000 N. Y. C. & H.C. 95⅛
200 Erie Railway..... 21
300 do.......... 21⅛
300 do....bet. call. 21⅛
200 Harlem Railroad..132
20 Reading Railroad.109⅞
40 do...........110
50 do....bet. call.109⅞
600 L. S. & M. S. R.....112⅛
200 do..........b3.112⅜
200 do..........c.112⅛
240 do....bet. call.112
2000 do..........112⅛
1100 Union Pac. R..... 33⅜
800 Clev. & Pitts. R..125
500 do..........124⅜
1100 do..........s3.124⅜
700 do..........s3.124⅜
300 do..........124⅜
200 Chi. & N. W. R..... 84⅜
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 97
200 do....bet. call. 97
100 C., C., C. & I. R.... 89⅜
300 do.......... 89⅜
120 N. J. Cen. R.......108
500 Chi. & R. I. R.......113⅜
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 82⅜
200 do....bet. call. 82⅜
400 Tol., Wab. & West 65⅜
100 Bost.,Hart. & Erie 2⅛
200 Alt. & T. H. R..... 30⅛
100 Chi. & Alt. R.......119
500 Ohio & Miss. R..... 52⅜
1000 do.......... 52⅜
600 do....bet. call. 52⅜
10 St. L. & I. M. R... 60⅛
300 Morris & Essex R. 92⅜
100 Ohio & M. R Pf... 79
100 H. & St. J. R.......105
100 H. & St. J. R. Pf...105⅜
7 C., C. & I. C. B..... 23

SECOND BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81 C...117⅜
60,000 do........b3.117⅜
500 do.......... 117⅜
3,000 U. S. 6s,'81 R...117
20,000 U.S. 6s, Cur.bds.115⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.114⅛
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅛
12,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113
10,000 do.........b3.113⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.113⅛
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o... 67⅛
1,000 do.......... 67⅛
15,000 do.......new. 67⅛
4,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 61
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.100⅛
20,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 89⅛
100 Canton Co.bet.call. 85⅛
200 Cen. Coal of Md... 38⅛
100 do.......... 39
200 do..bet. call. 39
300 West. U. Tel........ 60⅛
200 do..bet. call. 60⅛
200 do.........b3. 60⅛
200 Quicksilver Min.. 12⅛
100 Md. Coal bet. call. 32
80 U. S. Express..... 55⅛
200 do.......... 55⅛
200 do.......... 55⅛
100 do..bet. call. 55⅛
50 Adams..bet. call. 81⅛
20 Am. Mer. Un....... 59
200 Harlem..bet. call.132⅛
100 Reading...........110

900 N.Y.C.&H.R..b.c.100⅜
900 do..........100⅜
100 do........b3.100⅜
100 Erie Railway..... 21⅜
100 Mich. Cen.........122⅜
490 L. S. & Mich. So...112
100 do..........c.112
200 do.........c.111⅜
100 do..........111
25 do..........111
5 do..........111⅜
100 do..bet. call.112
100 do..........111⅜
500 Un. Pacific........ 33⅜
200 do..bet. call. 33⅜
200 do.......... 33⅜
100 Panama..bet.call. 57
100 Clev. & Pitts......124⅜
100 do.......... 124⅜
50 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 85
500 do. Pf...b. c. 96⅜
100 M. & St. Paul Pf... 82
10 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar.100
100 Del., Lack. & W..109
100 Tol., Wab. & W... 65⅜
200 do.......... 65⅜
100 St. L. & I. Mount. 61⅜
300 Morris & Essex... 92⅜
100 do..bet. call. 92⅜
100 Han. & St Jo......104⅜
100 do..bet. call.104⅜
100 do. Pf...........104⅜
100 Ohio. & Miss. b. c. 52⅜
50 do. Pf...b. c. 80

SATURDAY, April 29, P. M.

The Bank return shows a general increase of movement in the direction of cheap Money for the month of May. The deposits are up since last Monday $5,168,428. The gain in Greenbacks is $3,889,503, and in Gold $1,636,311. The Loans are up $2,336,742. The surplus of lawful money over the required 25 per cent. to Deposits and Circulation is $4,240,326 stronger than on the previous return, and the present surplus stands $12,680,792.

The movements in gold for the week have been very heavy. At the Sub-Treasury there was $2,000,000 sold on Thursday, and $4,570,000 prepaid since Monday on May Interest on the Public Debt. The receipts of the week into the Treasury for the week from Customs were $2,965,565; making at the port of New-York for the month of April, $12,960,609. Of the difference paid out by the Treasury for the week, $2,400,000 was put up for shipment on Bankers' orders. The whole shipments of Gold and Silver of every description amount to $3,332,492.

Money left off 5@6 ⅌ cent. per annum on Call Loan to Brokers, with exceptions as cheap as 4 ⅌ cent. on balances left with the leading houses. Gold was steady through the day at 111¼ ⅌ cent. Exchange was 110@110½ per cent. The Public Funds were strong, particularly on the long 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881, and the Coupon 5 ⅌ cents., 10-40s and the 1867s, 5-20s, all wanted to make Exchange on Europe. The Railway market showed the same great strength as on Friday, with another large business, and with a marked scarcity of Lake Shore Stock for cash delivery. The price in the forenoon was as high as 112¼ ⅌ cent. About 2 o'clock there was a partial reaction in prices, but the general market was again firm near the close of business. At 5¼ P. M., the following quotations were made on Broad-street, in front of the Exchange, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 29.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109¼	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	113¼
American Gold	111½	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	100⅞	100¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	95¼	95¼
Reading Railroad	110	109¾
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	113¼
North-west Common	85	84
North-west Preferred	97	96¼
Pacific Mail	47½	47½
St. Paul Preferred	81½	82
St. Paul Common	63	62½
Lake Shore	111	111¼
Ohio and Mississippi	52¼	52¼
Toledo and Wabash	65¼	64½
Western Telegraph	60⅞	60¼
Erie	20¼	21
Union Pacific	33¼	33¼

The following is the detailed report of specie exported from New-York during the week ending April 29, 1871:

April 24—Brig Thomas Turull, Mayaguez—American silver	$15,000
April 25—Steamer Westphalia, London—American gold	150,000
April 25—Steamer Westphalia, Hamburg—Silver bars	10,900
April 25—Steamer Minnesota, London—American gold	550,000
April 26—Steamer China, Liverpool—Silver bars	108,463
April 26—Schooner Israel Snow, Port-au-Prince—American silver	10,000
April 27—Steamer Hansa, London—American gold	500,000
April 28—Brig Castillian, Ponce, P. R.—American gold	30,000
April 28—Schooner Wm. Deming, St. Johns, P. R.—American silver	15,000
April 29—Steamer Rising Star, Aspinwall—American silver	5,000
April 29—Steamer City of London, Liverpool—American gold	837,225
Silver bars	180,008
Gold bars	53,148
April 29—Steamer Deutschland, Southampton—Gold bars	22,080
Foreign gold	1,750
Foreign silver	165,178
American gold	673,800
Total	$3,332,492

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 29.

Gold receipts	$748,042 62
Gold payments	58,246 78
Gold balance	66,434,615 25
Currency receipts	275,048 28
Currency payments	1,553,240 84
Currency Balance	8,351,851 31
Customs	361,600 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81......117⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup. '81......117⅝
5-20 coup. '62......114⅛
5-20 coup. '64......114⅛
5-20 coup., '65......114⅛
5-20 coup., '65, n. i......113
5-20 coup., '67......113⅛
5-20 coup., '68......113⅛
10-40 reg......108⅝
10-40 coup......109⅜
6s, currency......115⅛

And following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old...... 67¾
Tenn. 6s, new bonds... 67¼
Va. 6s, old...... 68¼
Va. 6s, new bonds... 71¼
Va. 6s, reg.. old... 56
Georgia 6s...... 82
Georgia 7s, Gold Bs... 91¼
N. Car. 6s, old...... 47½
N. C. 6s, F. A. 1866... 33
N. C. 6s, new bonds... 22
N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax... 19
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July... 60¼
S. C. 6s, April & Oct... 58
Missouri 6s...... 93¾
Mo. 6s, H.& St. Jo. Is. 91¼
Louisiana 8s, Lev. Bs. 84
La. 8s, Lev.Bs. of 1875. 88
California 7s...... 116½
Connecticut 6s...... 101¼
Rhode Island 6s...... 102½

Alabama 5s...... 70
Alabama 8s...... 100
Ohio 6s. 1875...... 101
Ohio 6s, 1881...... 104¼
Ohio 6s, 1886...... 104¼
Kentucky 6s...... 98
Illinois Canal Bs.1870.110
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877..100
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879..100
Illinois War Loan...... 100
Indiana 6s, War Loan.100
Indiana 5s...... 100
Michigan 6s, 1878...... 99½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Ln..108⅝
N. Y. Coup. B'ty Ln..108⅝
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107½
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 92
N. Y. Cen.7s.Con.,'76.101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76...101
Erie 1st ext............ 99½
Erie 1st ind............ 94
Erie 3d 7s, '83......... 88½
Erie 4th 7s, '80........ 82½
Erie 5th 7s, '88........ 81½
Buf.,N.Y.&E. 1st, '77. 90
Hud. R. 7s,2d S.F.,'85.104
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75......102
Harlem 1st 7s...........103½
Harlem C.M.&S.F.6s. 88
Albany&Susq. 2dBds. 91
Chi.,Bur.& Q.8⅌c.1st.112½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d....100
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7⅌c.104
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 98½
Central Pacific Bds...100¼
Union Pacific 1st Bds. 89½
Union Pac. L. G. 7s... 81¼
Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 81¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ cent., '75.105
Alton & T. H. 1st........ 96½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf... 85
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 79½
Chi. & N. W. S. F...... 98½
Chi. & N. W. Int.Bds. 95
Chi. & N. W. C. Bds.. 92
Chi. & N. W. Ext. B. 87½
Chi. & N. W. 1st......... 96½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..104¼
Lack. & West. Bds....100
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.. 98½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.. 94½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 93¼
Tol.& W.1st St.L.Div. 85½
Tol. & Wab. Equip.B. 83

Tol. & Wab. C. Conv. 86¼
Han. & Naples 1st.... 85½
Gt. West. 1st, '88....... 90¼
Gt. West. 2d, '93....... 85½
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 84
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 81
Galena & Chi. Ext.....100
Chi., R. I. & Pacific..101½
Morris & Essex 1st....103½
Morris & Essex 2d..... 97
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....102½
New-Jersey Cen. 2d..104
N. J. Cen., new bonds.101
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.104½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 99½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 93½
P.,Ft.W.&C.8⅌c.E.B.102
Cleve. & Pitts. C.S.F. 94¾
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.....100
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d..... 99
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 84¼
Chi. & Alton S. F......103
Chi. & Alton 1st.......102¼
Chi. & Alton Inc....... 91
Ohio & Miss. 1st.......100
Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 94
Dub. & S. City 1st..... 95
Peninsula R. R. Bds... 92
St. L. & Iron M. 1st... 92
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....106½
Mil. & St. Paul 1st.... 95
Mil. & St. Paul 2d..... 87
Marietta & Cin. 1st.... 94
Joliet & Chi. 1st.......108
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st... 86½
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d... 67
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 88
Tol., Peo. & W.,W.D. 87
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.... 72¼
N. Y. & N. Haven 6s. 97
Bost., H. & E. Guar... 25
Cedar Falls&Minn.1st 83

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York......136
Manhattan......153
Merchants'......116¼
Mechanics'......137
America......150
City......220
Phenix......110
North River...... 95
Tradesmen's......153
Fulton......155
Greenwich......210
Butchers' & Drovers'.148
Mechanics' & Traders'130
Gallatin National......116
Merchants'Exchange.102½
State of New-York...113½
Commerce......119½
Mech. Bank'g Ass....115
Broadway......290
Mercantile......120
American Exchange.113
Chatham......168
Bank of N. America..105
Hanover......105
Irving......125
Metropolitan......132
Peoples'......140
East River......115½
Market......125
Nassau......109
Continental...... 94½

St. Nicholas......115
Marine......165
Commonwealth...... 91
Importers'&Traders'.160
Park......160
Manuf. & Merchants'.102
Central National...... 95
Fourth National......111
Ninth National......113
Tenth National......120
Oriental......160
Gold Exchange...... 75
Del. & Hud. Canal....119
Md. Coal Co...... 31
American Coal...... 50
Spring Mt. Coal...... 48
Canton Co., Balt...... 84¾
Consol. Coal of Md... 38
Cumb. Coal & Iron... 30
West. Un. Tel...... 60
Quicksilver Min. Co.. 12¾
Quicksilver Min. Pf.. 17
Mariposa Min. Co.... 6
Mariposa Min. Pref.. 10½
Mariposa Trust. Ctfs. 20
Adams Express...... 81¼
Wells-Fargo Ex...... 44
Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip 2
Am. M. Un. Ex...... 59¾
U. S. Express...... 55¾
Pac. Mail S. S. Co.... 48¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102¼
City 6s, new	102½	102⅝
Camden and Amboy	126	126½
Pennsylvania Central	61¼	61½
Reading	110	110¼
Lehigh Valley	61½	61¾
Catawissa Preferred	48	48¼
Philadelphia and Erie	28¼	28½
Northern Central	43¼	43½
Lehigh Navigation	35⅝	35¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91½

The following is the report of the business in April at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York:

March 31, 1871, by balance		$77,422,926 09
Receipts during the month—		
On account of customs	$12,960,609 37	
On account of gold notes	2,165,000 00	
On account of internal revenue	682,648 14	
On account of three ⅌ cent. certificates	5,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	1,390,315 24	
On account of transfers	15,352,407 17	
On account of patent fees	2,825 50	
On account of miscellaneous	11,902,801 95	
On account of disbursing accounts	11,577,326 68	
On account of Assay Office	242,335 45	
On account of interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	1,026,104 14	
In currency		57,307,373 04
Total		$134,729,799 13
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$44,141,074 69	
Post-office drafts	971,366 63	
Disbursing accounts	10,998,080 95	
Assay Office	175,569 30	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	1,036,783 47	
In currency	4,710 00	—57,327,484 44
Balance		77,402,314 69
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	64,266,796 65	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	11,082,165 00	
Balance to credit Assay Office	2,029,144 29	
Balance to credit interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	24,308 75	
In currency		77,402,314 69
Receipts for customs in the month of April, 1871		12,960,609 37
Receipts for customs in the month of April, 1870		13,193,872 05
Receipts for customs in the month of April, 1871, decrease		233,262 68

The week's imports of Foreign Merchandise have been to the specie value of $6,766,908.

The earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad for the third week in April, 1871, were $19,238 70; same time, 1870, $15,257 24. Increase, $3,981 46.

We understand that the nominating Committee of the Stock Exchange have selected Mr. WILLIAM B. CLERKE for President for the ensuing year, after the declination of Mr. W. F. SEYMOUR to serve another term. The election takes place on Monday, May 8.

The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the years ending Dec. 31, 1869 and 1870, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Through passengers	$43,041 11	$74,072 38
Local passengers	340,274 92	346,706 95
Through freight	247,402 74	284,583 79
Local freight	692,199 52	647,693 88
Mail	23,737 44	23,737 44
Express	38,454 09	37,359 91
Telegraph	6,235 82	6,191 25
Total	$1,391,345 65	$1,420,345 56
Expenses, viz.:		
Road department	$394,019 62	$431,787 69
Bridge department	97,057 57	94,994 72
Machinery department	380,302 60	439,765 93
Transportation department	240,403 08	238,357 37
Mileage of cars	31,758 41	40,398 90
Telegraph	12,971 29	18,763 17
General expenses	86,151 76	78,088 49
Total	$1,243,664 33	$1,342,156 27
Net earnings	147,681 32	$78,189 28

Compared with the previous year the gross earnings show an increase of $28,999 90, with an increase in expenses of $98,491 94, making a decrease in the net earnings of $69,492 04. The ratio of working expenses is 94½ per cent., an increase compared with the previous year, of 5½ per cent.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31, 1870.

Railway and equipment		$10,929,608 78
Hillsboro' Branch purchase		1,895,856 93
Union Branch purchase		178,756 50
Portsmouth Branch purchase		800,000 00
Total		$12,874,613 48
Construction account		6,508,558 71
Real estate	$453,441 60	
Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad subscription	50,000 00	
Cincinnati and Baltimore Railway subscription	200,000 00	
Baltimore Short Line Railway subscription	5,000 00	
Bonds and stocks	58,405 92	
Cincinnati and Baltimore Railway (cash advanced)	133,789 73	
Materials on hand, including fuel	188,422 67—	1,095,039 92
Suspense account		155,600 00
Profit and loss account		2,046,468 54
Total		$22,608,689 38
First preference stock and scrip		5,130,719 44
Second preference stock and scrip		4,460,368 23
Common or deferred stock and scrip		4,372,890 84
Total		$13,963,978 51
First mortgage [£] bonds		1,050,000 00
First mortgage [$] bonds		2,450,000 00
First mortgage [$] scrip		4,528 33
Second mortgage [$] bonds		2,500,000 00
Third mortgage [$] bonds		2,000,000 00
S. & H. V. R. R. mortgage bonds		300,000 00
City of Baltimore loan to Union Railroad		20,000 00
Pay roll	$118,102 83	
Bills payable and special loans	1,148,761 51—	1,266,864 34
Current accounts		53,318 20
Total		$23,608,689 38

President, John King, Jr.; Directors, John King, Jr., John Hopkins, Thos. Whitridge, Allen A. Chapman, John Donnell Smith, Baltimore, Md.; Nathaniel Wright, R. M. Bishop, W. W. Scarborough, James D. Lehmer, Cincinnati, Ohio; William T. McClintick, John Madeira, Chillicothe; Wylie H. Oldham, Marietta, Ohio; J. F. Camden, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Treasurer, Wylie H. Oldham. Secretary and Auditor, Charles F. Low.

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, April 28. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 56,685 bales, against 63,042 bales last week, 64,156 bales the previous week, and 67,543 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 3,570,759 bales, against 2,579,497 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1, this year, of 991,262 bales. The details of the receipts for this week, (as per telegraph,) and the corresponding week of 1870, are as follows:

Receipts received this week at	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	18,900	22,228
Mobile	4,687	4,464
Charleston	2,585	3,188
Savannah	7,732	7,591
Texas	10,263	7,745
Tennessee, &c.	6,524	2,686
Florida	125	169
North Carolina	723	478
Virginia	5,216	2,015
Total receipts	56,685	50,564
Increase this year	6,121	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 81,822 bales, of which 55,432 were to Great Britain, 8,898 to France, and 16,492 to rest of the continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 453,718 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports tonight:

Week ending April 28.	Exported to Great Britian.	Total.	1870.	Stock. 1871.	Stock. 1870.
New-Orleans	27,542	46,798	23,077	171,019	136,170
Mobile	.....	.....	.....	42,982	51,135
Charleston	.....	.....	2,309	18,049	10,885
Savannah	9,708	12,783	.....	44,650	47,278
Texas	2,642	5,742	.....	58,018	30,755
New-York	12,861	13,467	9,148	90,300	52,000
Other ports	2,679	3,032	810	29,000	18,000
Total	55,432	81,822	35,344	453,718	346,223
Total since Sept 1	2,017,842	2,618,091	1,755,978	......	......

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 46,478 bales, while the stocks tonight are 107,495 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to April 21, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams tonight, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1870.	1869.	Total Exp'ts.	Stock.
New-Orleans	1,257,010	995,816	896,302	201,018
Mobile	368,116	274,860	250,724	41,375
Charleston	314,514	210,252	154,904	17,577
Savannah	680,016	429,822	402,212	54,988
Texas	234,398	203,327	134,367	52,710
New-York	207,829	107,297	564,715	85,000
Florida	11,933	20,197	....	....
North Carolina	83,355	51,985	70	1,937
Virginia	300,391	182,484	5,310	3,212
Other ports	56,712	52,873	37,655	29,000
Total this yr.	3,514,274	....	2,536,259	486,817
Total last yr.	....	2,528,933	1,720,634	342,642

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The subscriptions to the New Five Per Cent. Stock of the United States now amount to about $61,500,000. They are confidently expected to reach $200,000,000 by the time the New Bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:

First—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third—Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cents., which are unconditional, are now going on, and the bonds will soon be issued to the subscribers, who can receive a scrip certificate in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange United States 5-20s at once, in the registered or coupon form. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The reduction of the public debt since the close of the war of the rebellion, and the relief, at the same time, to the annual burden of interest, are as follows:

Principal of debt, 1865	$2,755,995,275
Paid under Johnson	265,595,371
Principal, March 4, 1869	$2,491,399,904
Paid under Grant	223,083,673
Present public debt	$2,268,316,231
Interest charge, 1865	$151,832,051
Reduced in four years by redemptions and funding 7-30 notes	25,442,501
Interest charge, 1869	$126,389,550
Reduced in two years by payment	12,052,998
Present interest charge	$114,336,552

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the public debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881.	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The whole proceeds of the new loans will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month. C. C. NORVELL,

In charge of advertising United States loans.

TREASURY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 15.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE May 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

THE CIVIL COURTS FOR MAY.

The May Term of the State Civil Courts commences to-morrow, the assignments of Judges in the respective branches being as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

General Term—Chief-Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.
Trial Term, Part I., and Oyer and Terminer—Judge Cardozo.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Brady.
Special Term—Judge Sutherland.
Chambers—Judge Ingraham.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Freedman and Spencer.
Part I.—Judge Jones.
Part II.—Judge Monell.
Special Term—Judge McCunn.

COMMON PLEAS.

General Term—Chief Judge Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Loew.
Special Term—Judge J. F. Daly.

MARINE COURT.

General Term—Presiding Justice Alker, and Judges Ingraham and Shea.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Shea.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Joachimsen.
Trial Term, Part III.—Judge Gross.
Chambers—Judge Alker.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 29.

By Judge Cardozo.

Mitchell *vs.* Read; motion to continue receiver granted; motion to appoint receiver of leases denied.

Wilson *vs.* The Mayor; motion granted.

Scanlon *vs.* Farrington; motion granted.

Morton *vs.* Morton; motion granted.

Curtin *vs.* Crowley; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 29.

By Judge Spencer.

William F. Hull *vs.* Josiah H. Baker; Michael J. Gilhooly *vs.* Herman Bolte; Sophia Blanck *vs.* James O'Brien; Weeks W. Culver et al. *vs.* Wm. Webber et al.; George F. Gray *vs.* James Fisk, Jr.; orders granted.

Rebecca Hunter *vs.* John F. Piekhart; motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Monell.

Albert D. Bishop *vs.* Philip Hayes; judgment for plaintiff for $42 50, with interest; findings to be prepared and submitted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 29.

By Chief-Justice Barbour, and Judges Monell and Jones.

Delia Dickson *vs.* The Broadway, &c., Railroad Company; judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief-Justice BARBOUR.

The Commercial Warehouse Company *vs.* The Merchants' Exchange National Bank; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice BARBOUR.

Bernard Loenson *vs.* The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Henry McGuickin *vs.* Julia A. Coulter; order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Thompson et al. *vs.* Brown; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge JONES.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 29.

By Judge Loew.

Haviland *vs.* Wehle; motion to tax but one bill of costs, and to offset the same against any judgment which the plaintiffs may recover, or to enjoin the defendant from collecting the same, denied.

Spelman *vs.* Wehle; same decision.

Butler, Spelman & Haviland *vs.* Wehle; motion to punish plaintiffs for contempt denied with costs.

Amelia Ross *vs.* John Ross; motion for alimony and counsel fee granted.

Anna A. Brady *vs.* Wm. H. Brady; motion for alimony and counsel fee granted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL SUIT—SALE OF A STOCK OF CLOTHS WORTH OVER $500,000—DECISION OF REFEREE REVERSED.

Herman von Keller vs. *Herman Schulting et al.*—This action, which was to recover over $100,000 on an alleged agreement growing out of the sale of a stock of cloths valued at over $500,000, has just been argued and determined in this Court. The suit has now been pending two years or over, and arose out of circumstances which may be briefly stated as follows: Herman Schulting, one of the defendants, is well known among the cloth-merchants of the City as having for many years been the proprietor of the large cloth-house on the corner of Ann and William streets, where he not only filled the interior of the building, but in fair weather would occupy almost the entire sidewalk, half way along two blocks, with heavy rolls of cloth of all colors, qualities and prices. In the Summer of 1868, Schulting sold this entire stock to H. & A. Stursburg & Co., his codefendants in this suits on the following terms and conditions: Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was fixed as a price absolute, $181,000 of which was to be devoted to the payment of Schulting's debts on the stock, and the remaining $44,000 to be paid to Schulting in person by the 1st of October following the sale. The stock was then to be sold by Stursburg & Co. to the best advantage, and all realized to the extent of $50,000, over and above the price absolute, (225,000,) was to belong to them as compensation for their trouble and labor in respect to the sale. Should the sale result in a surplus beyond the price absolute and the $50,000 compensation to Stursburg & Co., ($275,000 in all,) such surplus was to be divided between Schulting and the Stursburgs, one-third to the former, and two-thirds to the latter. The stock, when finally sold, realized $576,981 86, thus leaving a surplus of $301,981 86 to be divided according to the contract, $100,660 62 of which would fall to the share of Schulting, and $201,321 24 to Stursburg & Co. But previous to such final sale, and before it could be definitely known by any of the parties what the stock would finally realize in the hands of Stursburg & Co., the plaintiff Von Keller proposed to the defendant Schulting to purchase the latter's contingent interest of a one-third share in the surplus over the $275,000, for the fixed sum of $20,000. This Schulting consented to accept, and both parties proceeded to carry out the contract by Von Keller addressing a letter to Stursburg & Co., directing them to credit Schulting on their books with $20,000, and charge to his (Von Keller's) account, in consideration of which Schulting would direct them (Stursburg & Co.) to credit to him (Von Keller,) with the one-third interest in the surplus profits, which was the subject of contract. On the same day, Schulting, on his part, addressed to Stursburg & Co. a somewhat similar letter, directing them to credit Von Keller with his (Schulting's) one-third interest in the surplus profits, in consideration of the $20,000 placed to his credit in pursuance of Von Keller's letter. These letters were addressed to Stursburg & Co. on Saturday, the 8th of August, and on the Monday following Schulting repudiated the contract with Von Keller, and demanded back his letter. Von Keller, insisting upon the enforcement of the contract, brought this suit to recover the one-third of the surplus contracted for. The case was referred to James Emott, as referee, who, among other findings of fact found as follows: "That the plaintiff said to Schulting that he could have the money at once if he wished it, and Schulting answered that he did not want the money at once, and that if he could have it deposited with or placed to his credit, by the defendants, Stursburg & Co., it would be satisfactory to him," and that, therefore, the letters addressed to H. & A. Stursburg & Co., hereinbefore mentioned, were signed. The referee rendered a judgment in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $100,660 62, from which the present appeal was taken. The Court now reverses that judgment, and vacates the order of reference. Judge BARNARD, in rendering the opinion of the Court, says:

At the time these papers (referring to the letters) were signed and delivered to Stursburg & Co., the goods had not been sold, and Stursburg & Co. were not indebted to Von Keller, this plaintiff, nor had Von Keller placed in their hands any security, money or property. Stursburg & Co. did not credit Schulting upon their books with the $20,000, nor did they advance any money to or for Schulting. Von Keller never paid or offered to pay to Stursburg & Co., or to Schulting the $20,000. These letters were signed on Saturday, the 8th of August. At an early hour on Monday, the 10th, plaintiff and Herman Stursburg went together to the store where the goods were, and Schulting met them there, and immediately demanded a return of the papers above set forth. Von Keller, the plaintiff, never paid or offered to pay the $20,000. Stursburg & Co. never gave Schulting the credit for that sum, and nothing whatever was done to provide, what the plaintiff in his complaint says, was the object and purpose had in view, when Von Keller undertook to buy Schulting's one-third interest in the proceeds of the sale over and above $275,000. In the language of the complaint, Herman Schulting, being so possessed of the one-third interest in the profits that might result from the sale of said merchandise, and being desirous to sell that interest and thus realize a sum certain for an interest, the value of which was contingent and uncertain, agreed to sell, &c. During the week following Saturday the 8th of August, Schulting demanded of Stursburg & Co. this $20,000, did not receive it, and he then demanded to know if Stursburg & Co. had placed to his credit this $20,000, and they told him no. The goods had not yet been sold, Schulting had not received anything whatever, either in money or credit, and was unable to get either. And thus things remained until the 18th of August, when Schulting demanded and received from Stursburg & Co. the papers which he had signed. The one-third over and above the $275,000 amounted to $100,660 62, and the referee orders judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the whole amount of such one-third, leaving the $20,000 entirely unpaid and unprovided for, and this transaction on the part of the plaintiff, by which he never parted with a farthing, or placed Schulting in a position by which he obtained a farthing in credit or money, the referee adjudges, entitles him to this large sum. In my opinion, the judgment should be reversed, a new trial granted, with costs to abide the event, and the order of reference vacated.

Judge CARDOZO in his opinion says: Schulting did not agree to receive a law suit for the transfer of his property, but a fixed liability on the part of persons he recognized as good, to be evidenced by their crediting him in account on their books with the sum of $20,000; that von Keller was to procure to be done, but did not, and the Stursburgs never became liable to Schulting, certainly not in the fixed, certain and definite manner for which alone Schulting was willing to part with his property.

Presiding Judge INGRAHAM concurred.

The defendants and appellants, H. & A. Stursburg & Co., were represented on the argument by Messrs. Charles Wehle and John Graham; the defendant and appellant, Schulting, by C. Bainbridge Smith; the plaintiff and respondent, Von Keller, by Messrs. Laroque and McFarland.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.—APRIL 29.

Before Judge Gilbert.

IMPORTANT DECISION RELATING TO STREET ASSESSMENTS.

Judge GILBERT rendered a decision in favor of the City and against Horace Waters and others, property-owners, who had moved for the issue of a permanent injunction to restrain the City from collecting the assessments for the repavement of Fulton-avenue. The following are some of the points of the decision:

If the plaintiffs have suffered any grievance for which the law affords redress, they have mistaken their remedy. It is impossible to sustain these suits without violating principles which have been firmly established in the jurisprudence of this State. The plaintiffs urge, as has often been urged unsuccessfully before, two general heads, upon which they rest their claim to relief: First, the preventing a multiplicity of suits, and, second, the removing a cloud from their title. With respect to the first, it is sufficient to say that there is no community of interest between the persons assessed; relief can, therefore, only be obtained by seperate suits. Objection is also made to the assessment on the ground that the Water Board have no power to levy it. Others claim that the illegal mode of proceeding to levy the particular assessments under consideration, and others upon irregularities which do not appear in the record of the assessments, but which would have to be established by proof of extrinsic fact. It is not necessary to notice the latter class of objections in detail, for the rule is well settled that when the complaint shows that the instrument or proceeding sought to be removed is void upon its face, the Court will not entertain jurisdiction, but will leave the party to his remedy at law for damages, notwithstanding the complaint may contain allegations showing that the instrument or proceeding is illegal and void for other causes which do not appear on the face thereof. Assuming, but not admitting, that an assessment before a sale may be such a cloud upon a title as to justify equitable interposition, these views are decisive of the case, and it would be superfluous to discuss the other questions which were so elaborately argued at the bar. Courts of justice have little to do with questions of public policy; but if they had, it would, in my judgment, be extremely prejudicial to the public welfare to extend the jurisdiction of Courts of Equity over the proceedings of municipal bodies, and allow every person assessed to come in and litigate as to the validity of a tax or assessment against him.

Pursuing the subject no further, the motion to continue the injunction is denied, and the temporary injunction is dissolved in each case, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 29.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Jones.

USURY.

The Commercial Warehouse Company vs. *The Merchants' Exchange National Bank.*—The plaintiffs' complaint set forth that they purchased certain tobacco then in possession of defendants; that they made a demand for the tobacco, offering reasonable charges for cartage, &c., which demand was refused; that their vendor had pledged the goods to the defendants; that such pledge was void, because the loan was usurious. The Court holds that the first allegation in the complaint is a complete cause of action; that the record states a perfect defense to the cause of action, and that the third is a complete avoidance of the defense; but holds, that as the plaintiffs could not have pleaded the third allegation in reply, under the statute forbidding corporations to interpose the defense of usury, it cannot, by anticipating the defense, avoid the rule.

Demurrer sustained, and judgment for the defendants affirmed.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Thirty-second (Brooklyn) Regiment will assemble for parade and drill by wing, in fatigue dress, at the armory, corner of Staggstreet and Bushwick Boulevard, as follows: Right wing—Companies D, A, G and E, May 10, 17, 24 and 31, 8 o'clock P. M. Left wing—Companies F, B, H and C, May 5, 12, 19 and 26, 8 o'clock P. M.

The Twelfth Regiment is ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal in full-dress uniform for battalion drill to-morrow evening. This being the closing drill of the season, tickets of admission will be issued. Sergt.-Major William H. Kirby, Jr., has been commissioned Second Lieutenant Company G, vice Walker, promoted.

Capt. Richard Allison, commanding Company A, Seventh Regiment, has issued a record of the drills missed during the past season by the members of the First Company. The record is an exceedingly good one, and if every company in the First Division could do as well, the effective strength of the National Guard would be visibly increased. We can well believe that the commandant desires to express his appreciation of the services of the following twenty-seven members who have missed no drills: Sergts. H. L. Freeland, Kidder, Kelly and Van Tine; Corps. Haeger, French, Mettler and Morrow; privates Andrews, Barry, Beeckman, Cowen, Casanova, Dessoir, Freeland, Heyer, Hyde, Hook, Hewit, Hastie, Marshall, Mathews, Mora, McIntire, Prado, Sproulls and Scriven. An election for non-commissioned vacancies in the company will be held on May 29.

The following gentlemen compose the field and staff officers of the Tenth Regiment of Albany: Col. John G. Farnsworth, Lieut.-Col. Daniel S. Fenton, Major John Burn, Adjt. Wm. E. Fitch, Quartermaster Edward C. Rogers, Surgeon Daniel W. Stimson.

A new cavalry company is being organized in New-Haven from among the German citizens, and forty have already joined it. They propose to adopt the Prussian cavalry uniform, including the helmet.

Her Majesty's Sixtieth Rifles are under orders to leave Quebec by the end of June, for England or the West Indies. The engineers and a portion only of the control officers will be retained on the Quebec station.

Mr. Thomas Cullen, of San Francisco, has invented an improved magazine rifle, which combines all the qualities of the muzzle-loading with those of the repeater. The stock contains a set of adjustable revolving cylinders, in which may be placed forty-two cartridges. During a recent test sixty shots were fired from the weapon, and it still remained clean and cool. The rifle weighs ten pounds.

A Montreal paper says that a peaceful, contented, home-loving French-Canadian habitant, residing at Laprairie, has achieved a wonderful success in the way of a breech-loading weapon. It is simplicity itself, much less complicated than the Martini-Henri, and, to all appearance, equal to any rough usage. The ingenious inventor of this new rifle is named Duval, a person in humble circumstances, but with a gift for mechanics.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment, of Troy, will not visit New-York simultaneously with the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Albany, as was supposed, but will come down after the 4th of July.

The male citizens of Philadelphia have, a number of weeks past, been annoyed by an impudently-worded circular, informing them that if they do not call within five days at the office of the Collector of Delinquent Taxes and pay the militia tax for 1870, with costs, their goods will be subject to distraint and they will be made liable to additional costs. This circular has been sent alike to those who have paid the tax and those who have not. A local paper says that it always considered the tax a swindle, and here in New-York we know it is, though it appears other cities are similarly afflicted.

The proceedings, findings and sentences of the Court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies of officers in the First Brigade, of which Lieut.-Col. George M. Wolcott was President, have been approved by Gen. Ward, as follows: 1st Cavalry—Second Lieut. Jacob Kohn, $10; Second Lieut. Christian Gottwold, $10; Second Lieut. John H. Prehn, $5. 12th Infantry—Second Lieut. Edward Wood, $35; Second Lieut. Thos. Carroll, $5. 22d Infantry—Capt. Richard Vose, $5; Capt. Dunnelle Van Schaick, $10; Second Lieut. J. Lenox Huggins, $10; Second Lieut. Aaron B. Carpenter, $5. 69th Infantry—First Lieut. Daniel Draddy, $5; First Lieut. Edward N. Laffey, $5. 71st Infantry—Capt. Samuel W. Osgood, $15; First Lieut. James T. Brinckerhoff, $10. 79th Infantry—Assistant Surgeon James K. Walker, $20; Second Lieut. Peter L. Buchanan, $10. The following officers were excused: 1st Cavalry—Capts. George Aery, Adam Hamm, John Lutjen; First Lieuts. Christian Hachemeister, Nicholas Bremer, George Deilert; Second Lieuts. Edward Haeuser, Henry Brockhausen, Frederick Heimbach. 12th Infantry—Capt. John H. French. 22d Infantry—Capt. Wm. J. A. McGrath; First Lieuts. John P. Congdon, Edward Bussell; Second Lieut. Theodore P. Austin. 69th Infantry—First Lieut. Frederick T. Goggin. 71st Battalion—Assistant Surgeon Alfred Starr; Quartermaster T. Lynch Raymond; Capts. Jas. S. Turner, A. L. Webber, Al. Spear; First Lieuts. Joseph B. Coe, Charles F. De Borst, Henry K. White; Second Lieuts. William C. Dow, Theodore V. Smith, Stephen Curtiss, Jr., John R. Davenport, Charles E. Brown. 79th Battalion—Chaplain Stephen Merritt, Capt. Joseph Ross. The proceedings, findings and sentences in the cases of Capt. William H. Benjamin, (supernumerary,) late of 71st Infantry, and First Lieut. Adam Steele, (resigned,) late of 79th Battalion, are disapproved, the Court not having jurisdiction. We publish this formidable list to show the rank and file that commissioned officers are as amendable to discipline and fine as they.

We find in a suburban journal the following pertinent remarks relative to the militia, which are as applicable in this City as in the rural districts: "The citizen-soldier occupies a very important position in the community, for it is upon him, when all other means have failed, that the civil power depends to vindicate its laws and protect its institutions. The lessons of the late rebellion should be remembered. No one can foretell how long the peaceful condition of our national affairs may last, and the citizen-soldier should be always ready to go to the front of danger in case of an emergency. Officers should perfect themselves in something higher in the military profession than the mere knowledge of the manual of arms and simple company and battalion movements."

Battery B, of Troy, has applied to the Common Council of that city for an appropriation of $1,500 to enable them to procure new uniforms.

An election was held in the Ninth Company of the Seventh Regiment, on Monday last, with the following result: For First Lieutenant, Milton B. Sweet, vice J. H. Lounsbury, resigned; Second Lieutenant, W. G. Dominick; Second Sergeant. Henry S. Germond; Fifth Sergeant, Henry H. Parker; Corporal, C. F. Thompson; Corporal, F. N. Whitehorne.

The New-Haven Greys made their annual Spring parade on Monday last, closing the day at East Rock by prize target-practice. There were about sixty men in the ranks, and the company made a capital appearance.

The Meade Light Guards, the crack military company of Philadelphia, are making arrangements to visit Pottsville on the Fourth of July.

The officers and members of the Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guard, have decided upon an excursion, on the 10th of May, to Mount Vernon. Arrangements have been effected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for cars or a special train to take the regiment to Washington and return. The trip from Washington to Mount Vernon will be made on one of the regular Potomac steam-boats. While in Washington the regiment will make a parade up Pennsylvania-avenue, and expects to be reviewed by the President.

The calico sociable of Company F, First Regiment, which occurred on Monday evening, was a brilliant affair. The rooms were handsomely decorated and the committees attentive, as is usual with Zou Zous, whether in field or barrack.

The Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, expect Remington breech-loaders next week. The right wing of the regiment, or Companies B, D, A, H and K, assembled for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal, on Monday evening last. The drill was a success.

The anniversary banquet given on Tuesday last, at Irving Hall, by the officers of the Fifth Regiment, was an enjoyable occasion. Gen. Bendix appeared to be in unusual spirits, and presided over the feast with true German hospitality.

"Adjutant" is informed that the reason the movements and announcements of his regiment do not appear regularly in this column is, that his orders do not come to hand regularly as they ought. There are other officers who might take this hint.

The Albany *Times* is rattling away at the local military organizations of that city, and thus discourses: "It is amusing to note the air of supreme satisfaction that some of our military officers assume on giving the command to 'order arms' on the sidewalk or pavement, when the muskets all come down together with a loud thump, in blissful ignorance that such thumps are highly injurious to arms, and the mechanism of their locks. The command to 'trail arms,' and then 'order arms,' is a better way, and can be more satisfactorily executed, with less injury to the muskets. Another fault observable at battalion drills is the want of uniformity in the system of drilling, a matter easily corrected by instituting officers and non-commissioned officers' drills. An hour spent at regimental head-quarters, in company with a set of instruction blocks and a competent field officer to explain, will do company officers a deal of good. Correcting the mistakes of officers in presence of the battalion looks bad, and tends to weaken an officer's authority with his men."

Prof. Conterno, leader of the Twenty-third Regiment Band, intends to give a military concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the 13th of May. Besides his own band, the Professor will have the Seventh Regiment Band under his baton on that evening.

The Peabody Guards, in Springfield, Mass., have elected a First Lieutenant, and his name is Rob Roy McGregor. We presume his foot is on his native heath.

The Albany *Knickerbocker* is alarmed at the presence of a Papal Zouave officer in that city, and says: "Can it be that he is here for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the Papal Army? Something mysterious is going on, or the officer referred to would not display so much activity."

The following promotions are announced in the Thirty-second Regiment: Lieut. Col. Henry Ed. Roehr, to be Colonel, original vacancy; Major John Rueger, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Roehr, promoted; Adjt. and Brevet Capt. Fred. J. Karcher, to be Major, vice Rueger, promoted; First Lieut. Christopher Lutz, to be Captain Company G, vice Kohler, resigned; Private George Miller, to be Second Lieutenant Company G, vice Fint, resigned.

MOVING DAY.

The First of May—A Day of Excitement for Housewives—Profit for Carmen and Fun for Children—The Scale of Prices for Moving Household Goods.

The day so dreaded by some good housewives, so wished for by others, is at hand. No more is May-day regarded as one of festivity, no more do we go forth to the woods and fields to scent the sweet May bloom, or dance around the May-pole. We have become far too practical a people for that, and by common consent, though no one knows why, we devote the 1st of May to moving our household goods from one abode to another. For days before the eventful one furniture is piled up, carpets rolled up, curtains taken down, pictures packed, and the whole house wears a forlorn and desolate look, only equaled by the new house of which we are about to take possession. No one, it may be safely averred, likes moving, the carmen and the children excepted. To the one class it yields a greenback harvest, and to the other it is a sort of holiday, for they can roam through the half-deserted rooms at will, tumble on the beds, roll about on the carpets, slide down the balusters, peep into the closets, get into every one's way, and make themselves nuisances generally. To them, too, the new house is a place of mystery. Like the enchanted castle of the fairy tales, it is something to be dreamt of and to be wonderingly explored, and when they have actually entered its doors they find to their intense disappointment, probably, that it is like the old house as one pea is like another. But to return to the carmen. Weeks before the 1st of May they commenced making preparations for moving day, painting up their carts, furbishing their harness, and deciding upon the amount of fees it will be possible to extract from their patrons. Many new carts are also to be found on the stands about this time, and as their owners, like other people, must live, to them the 1st of May doubtless seems a wise provision of Providence, specially ordained for their good. To *paterfamilias* and his better-half it seems quite otherwise. An inexorable fate seems to compel them to move, and they yield to it. The grave and dignified head of the family, whose feelings are outraged at other times if his meals should not be forthcoming at the proper hour, now consents to dine at any time, or not at all, or take a "bite on his thumb," as our French friends say, and to sleep on the sofa or the floor. Why he does all this he knows not, but it is the 1st of May, and if a few murmurs are heard, they are rather deep than loud. The lady of the family submits with resignation, and the servants, who are used to it, and consider it all in the day's work, say nothing.

Of furniture-smashing there is probably less than heretofore. Light spring vans, plenty of old carpets in which to wrap movables, with careful men to handle them, have reduced destruction to a minimum, and now the whole contents of a large house can be transported in a few hours from one end of the City to another, and every article put in its place, with less damage sustained than would a few years ago have been thought possible. Practice, however, makes perfect, and surely our New-York carmen have practice enough.

It is said that there will be less moving this year than last, for the reason that landlords have consented, as a general thing, to a reduction of rents. Many new houses have, however, been built in the suburbs, and to these hundreds of families will certainly move. Happy he who can succeed in getting a punctual and decently-honest carman to take him from the old home and put him in the new.

The price of moving furniture is generally estimated at so much per load. The difficulty in fixing upon any reliable quotations of price arises, first, from the want of uniformity in the size of drays—one taking in two loads what another could not transport in less than five; second, from the variation of the distance to which the furniture is to be carried; and, third, from the irresponsible character of the draymen, and the absence of any regulated scale of charges. Still it is important for movers to have some light on the subject, as some of them are always swindled. Furniture drays may be divided into three classes. The first and smallest is the one-horse two-wheel, next is the one-horse four-wheel, which carries generally one-third more than the first, and the third and largest of all is the great two-horse four-wheeled dray, which carries full twice as much as the second, and between two and a half and three times as much as the first mentioned. The proprietor of a one-horse two-wheel dray was approached yesterday with a proposition to move three loads of furniture from Eighth to Fifteenth-street, on the east side. He agreed to do the job for $4 a load, and to provide one helper. If the proprietor of the furniture would furnish the requisite helper, he would do it for $3. All draymen will make this arrangement, as they always pay their helper a dollar a load on the first of May. Another proprietor of a two-wheel offered to do the work named and furnish the helper, for $3 50, which was the lowest offer made. Two weeks ago the price asked for the very same job was $2 50 per load, including two helpers, but some two-wheel operators yesterday refused to engage to do it on Monday for less than $5 per load, for any distance. To move from Eighth to Fifteenth-street, with the four-wheel drays, will cost generally $5 a load. The men struggle hard for $6, and to get the job done at $4 will be a good bargain. To move from Eighth to Forty-second street, $4 per load of the small wagons was charged yesterday by several others haggling for $5. The universal price for the largest sized load for this distance was $5. If another helper is required, another $1 is charged per load in all these cases. The large two-horse wagons always have two men and afford excellent facilities for packing in the furniture without jamming or scratching. The lowest prices named for these were $10 per load, and most drivers asked $12 for all except very short distances. Some charged $16 per load at first for going from Eighth to Forty-seventh streets, and intimated that their prices would rise if the inquirer waited till Monday morning.

On the 1st of May all the licensed draymen in the City, including hordes from down town, accustomed to the transportation of nothing more fragile than sugar hogsheads and pea-nut bags take up their positions in the squares, ready to carry the furniture of either tenement or mansion, and along with those who have licences come numerous shysters, some of whom hung out a fictitious number for the occasion, and others go without any at all. Being wholly unskilled, all of these men break and destroy by wholesale, and the unlicensed ones being wholly irresponsible, and comparatively safe from detection, often make their operations a cloak for thievery. Only a few days ago a lady lost $250 worth of carpets while one of these gentry was moving them, and when she reported the delinquent's number, it was found that no license of that number had ever been issued.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY MESSRS. POTTIER, STYMUS & HUTCHINGS, ELEGANT PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, FINE CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 4, 1871, at 11 o'clock at the private residence No. 44 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of superb ebony and ormolu drawing-room suite, with bronze medallions, and covered in fine crimson silk reps, superb ebony-inlaid centre and side tables to match Geneva green marble tops, superb ebony and marquetiere inlaid cabinet, with rich bronze ormolu medallion, rich ormolu fancy tables, marble tops, elegant gilt reception chairs, very elegant French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant console tables, very rich crimson silk reps curtains, lined with silk and heavy velvet borders, elegant lace curtains, elegant marble French thirty-day clock, bronze group, elegant antique bronze ormolu urns, handsome mantel reps lambrequins, very rich bronze and ormolu chandelier, fine carved walnut dining-room suite, inlaid with French walnut, elegant arm and side chairs, couches to match in rich striped reps, elegant carved rosewood and black walnut French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, commodes, lounges, Turkish and easy chairs, fine oil-paintings, rich damask curtains, fine hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, fine moquet velvet and English Brussels carpets, a large quantity of fine china and glass ware, with which the sale will commence. Furniture will be on exhibition on Wednesday, May 3, by permit, which, together with catalogues, can be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. or branch office, No. 25 East 17th-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PARLOR FURNITURE—ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE, OAK BILLIARD-TABLE, ELEGANT ORMOLU CHANDELIERS, FRENCH-PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 2, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 182 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of very elegant ebony parlor suite in drab reps, richly-carved ebony and ormolu parlor suite, crimson satin brocatel; rose-wood 7-octave piano-forte, ebony and ormolu cabinet, ebony and ormolu centre-table, rich crimson satin brocatel curtains, elegant ormolu chandeliers, rich lace curtains, superb Parian groups, rose-wood chairs in flowered satin brocatel, carved oak billiard-table, (Phelan, maker,) complete with balls, cues, &c.; elegant walnut dining-table, carved black-walnut dining-chairs, blue and gold reps; richly artistic bronze French clock, elegant French-plate pier and mantel glasses, richly-carved rose-wood French bedsteads, carved rose-wood armoires a glace, elegant carved dressing-table, carved rose-wood dressing-bureaus, rose-wood commodes, carved rose-wood lounges, elegant rose-wood side and easy chairs in crimson satin, fine hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, superb Aubusson and Wilton carpets, very elegant and rich French china dinner set, in blue and gold, 250 pieces; a large quantity of elegant china and glass ware, with which the sale will commence. Furniture will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale. Permits and catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. SANGER and others, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 8th day of April, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 1st day of May, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the auction-rooms of William Topping & Co., No. 122 Church-st., sell the personal property of the bankrupts above-named, as follows, viz.: 125 cases and 20 bales of men and women's finished and unfinished straw hats.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

Dated APRIL 21, 1871.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Instructions private. Ladies receive special attention. Rooms the coolest in the City.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year; railroad communication is now open direct from New-York and Philadelphia to the seminary. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

$2.50—WRITING, 24 LESSONS.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Language, $5 each; ample accommodations for strictly private instruction. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery. Ladies' department.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens April 25. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, Music, &c.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE in teaching desires a situation as governess in City or country; acquirements English, French and music. Address A. M. B., Box 5,429 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF

WM. M. FLIESS & CO.,

NO. 47 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

We beg to inform our correspondents and friends of our removal to the warehouses No. 47 Broadway and No. 107 Church-st., where we shall continue the business of Commission Merchants, Importers of Brandies, Wines &c., and Shippers.

WM. M. FLIESS & CO.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

A. A. MARKS, No. 575 Broadway, N. Y. City, the inventor and authorized U. S. Govt. manufacturer of the celebrated first premium Artificial Limbs with Rubber Hands and Feet, has just published a new and enlarged edition of his Illustrated Pamphlet, of importance to all who have suffered amputations, especially to officers and soldiers who lost their limbs in service. Copies sent free to applicants.

FOR SALE—GREEN-WOOD.—A VERY DESIRABLE lot, beautifully located, in the old ground, and but a short distance from the entrance, on a road and pathway both, with granite post and galvanized bar inclosure; price $700. Apply or address J. H., Nos. 51 and 53 White-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BLOCK & PALMER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by GEORGE H. PALMER, at the same place.

E. M. BLOCK,
GEORGE H. PALMER.

MR. C. C. HATCH (LATE HATCH & RIKER) has associated with him C. W. VAN DOREN, and will continue the real estate business in all its branches at No. 610 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HATCH & VAN DOREN.

THE FIRM OF HATCH & RIKER IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. C. HATCH,
N. W. RIKER.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY AND TROY STEAMERS.—Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., one block below Debrosses street Jersey Ferry. Fare only 50 cents; births, 25 cents; state rooms, $1. Connecting with all the rail roads at Albany and Troy for the West and North every evening at 6 o'clock.

The old, popular, long-established Evening line.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK TO SCOTLAND, SWEDEN, Norway and Denmark, June 1; round trip $170 currency. Applications received until May 10.

AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXCISE NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 299 Mulberry-st.

All persons whose licenses from the Board of Excise will expire during the month of May are hereby notified to apply immediately after date of such expiration, at this office, for their licenses for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President.

JAMES O'NEILL, Chief Clerk.

N. B.—Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

SAFES.

A FIRST-CLASS SAFE FOR SALE—Wilder's Patent "Salamander;" Dimensions, sixty-two inches high, thirty-eight wide, twenty-six deep, outside measurement, at DUNLAP & CO.'S, No. 589 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

BILLIARD TABLES.

W. H. GRIFFITH'S TABLES AND DELANEY'S excelsior patent cushions are the only perfect for durability, elasticity and correctness of angles, which are pronounced by amateur and professional players to be superior to all others, and can only be bought at No. 40 Vesey-st.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal, of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore. For sale by

BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

RICH CARPETS.
The newest patterns and latest colorings of
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPETS
are constantly being added to our already
VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE, CHECKED and FANCY, just received.
The attention of housekeepers is respectfully invited.
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Now open, a splendid assortment of
SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELLES.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND FIGURED SILK TERRIES.
PLAIN AND STRIPED WORSTED TERRIES.
TAPESTRY AND CLOTH COVERS.
BILLIARD CLOTHS, ALL COLORS.
SATTEENS, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, FURNITURE TWILLS, SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, BED-SPREADS,
WINDOW-SHADES,
HAIR AND SPRING MATRESSES,
PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &c. &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

[illegible] CASES STRIPED, CHECKED AND CHENE SILKS,
The finest assortment offered this season, will be opened on MONDAY, May 1.

UNDERGARMENTS.
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SILK GAUZE AND GOSSAMER MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS; MEDICATED SCARLET DITTO, &c., &c.
ALSO,
LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S FURNISHING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
HOSIERY.
SPRING and SUMMER supply now open of
LADIES' REAL BALBRIGGAN HOSE, IN SANDAL LACE AND EMBROIDERED.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S IMITATION BALBRIGGAN HOSE.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SILK AND SPUN HOSE, IN TARTANS AND FANCY STRIPES.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN LISLE THREAD HOSE, PLAIN AND OPEN WORK.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSE.
LADIES' SILK AND LISLE THREAD OPERA HOSE.
MEN'S COTTON, LISLE THREAD.
REAL AND IMITATION BALBRIGGAN.
PLAIN AND FANCY SILK HALF HOSE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
N. B.—SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS to order at short notice.

INDIA SHAWLS.
The largest and most complete stock of new and beautiful
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
ever before exhibited, (at any one time,) and on sale at FAR LOWER PRICES than Shawls of this description have ever been offered. An inspection respectfully solicited.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

STERN BROS.,
367 6TH-AV., 367
Between 22d and 23d sts.,
Have largely replenished their immense and choice stock of
LADIES' AND MISSES' PARASOLS,
which includes all the novelties out this season, and will offer them at quite a reduction from last week's prices.
1,000 LLAMA PARASOL COVERS,
MOST ELEGANT AND ELABORATE DESIGNS,
from $1 35 up.

STERN BROS.,
367 6TH-AV., 367
Have added several very desirable styles of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CORSETS
to their already large assortment, making it the largest stock of
FRENCH WOVEN, REAL WERLEYS,
COUTILLE and GLOVE-FITTING,
to select from in the city,
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
In our
UNDER-GARMENT DEPARTMENT
we offer this week
Linen tucked and emb'd bosom CHEMISE, 80c.
10 Row emb'y and puffed bosom CHEMISE, $1 68.
Tucked, puffed and ruffled bosom CHEMISE, 94c.
Tucked and emb'd yoke NIGHT-GOWNS, $2.
Six tuck and ruffled DRAWERS, full size, 45c.
Together with a large assortment of
DRESSING-SACKS, CORSET-COVERS, WALKING AND UNDER-SKIRTS, WAISTS, &c.
Our Under-wear is all made of the best muslin, and in the very best manner.
Ladies can rely on buying only good goods, as we examine every piece before putting in stock.

STERN BROS.,
367 6TH-AV., 367
WILL OFFER MONDAY,
50 PIECES COLORED TRIMMING-SILKS,
FROM $1 10 PER YARD UP.
Including most desirable shades in
BLUES, MODES, DRABS, BROWNS, &c., &c.
SPLENDID BLACK SATINS, $1 25 PER YARD.
Choice colored SATINS greatly reduced.
Colored CREPES and CREPE DU CHIENS, new
GROS GRAIN BONNET-RIBBONS,
All widths and shades.
Another lot of those
Magnificent BROCADED SASHES, at $4, worth $13.
Block Plaids and Plain Sash-Ribbons, greatly reduced in prices.
Novelties in
CREPE DU CHIEN, ROMAN and FANCY TIES.

STERN BROS.,
367 6TH-AV., 367
Large Lot
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
Bought the past week at auction, which we will offer very cheap.
1,000 EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, 75c., 85c., 91c. and $1 25 a set,
Very elaborate, and worth double the money.
REAL POINT and POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS.
Real and Imitation VALENCIENNES COLLARS.
BLACK THREAD LACE BARBS.
1,800 Pr. ORGANDIES FLOWING SLEEVES,
trimmed with Real Valenciennes Lace, $1 25 pair.
Just received, novelties in
REAL WHITBY JET GOODS.
Consisting of
NECKLACES, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS,
BRACELETS, &c.
FRENCH GILT GOODS, in
BROOCHES, HOOP EAR-RINGS, CHARMS, &c.,
GREATLY BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

AT
THOS. TWEED & CO.'S,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
Will open, on MONDAY, May 1, an elegant assortment of DRESS GOODS, in all the latest novelties, from recent auction sales, at unprecedented low prices.
PARIS POPLINS, EPINGLINES,
BRILLIANTINES, ORIENTALS,
ARMURES, TAFFATAS,
DIAGONALS,
In all the newest and most beautiful shades.
PARIS 4-4 CHENE POPLINS, at 25c. and 30c., one-half their value.
ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, in every variety, at 12½c., 15c., and 25c.
Including SERGES, PONGEES and CHENE MOHAIRS, and all the most desirable materials for suits.
We invite special attention to our MOURNING DEPARTMENT, which is replete with the newest and most desirable fabrics, including PARMISIENNE, TAMISE, HENRIETTA and CRETONE CLOTHS, ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, THIBET and EMPRESS CLOTHS, CHALLY'S BRILLIANTINES, ALPACAS and MOHAIRS, three-fourths IRON GRENADINES at 37½c., 50c., 62½c. and 75c. up to the finest imported.
SILKS.
STRIPED and CHECKED SILKS from $1 upward.
JAPANESE SILKS from 75c. upward.
BLACK SILKS (at very low prices) from $1 25 upward.
WHITE GOODS,
In all the most desirable fabrics. Great bargains in HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND UNDER-WEAR.
Splendid quality of KID GLOVES, single button, $1 00
Splendid quality of KID GLOVES, double button, 1 35
An inspection of the above is respectfully solicited.
THOS. TWEED & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL, ON MONDAY, MAY 1,
MAKE AN IMMENSE DISPLAY OF READY-MADE DRESSES,
FRENCH CHIP AND ENGLISH STRAW HATS, TRIMMED,
EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND TASTE, TO ANY PARIS-MADE.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!
SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES, $1, AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 352 Bowery, between Great Jones and 4th sts.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL MAKE,
ON MONDAY, MAY 1,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR SUPERB STOCK OF SILKS.
50 PIECES OF BLACK GROUND COLORED STRIPED SILKS,
AT 87½c., $1 AND $1 12½ PER YARD.
150 PIECES OF BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS, (GRADED,) $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD.
100 PIECES OF GRISAILLE STRIPED SILKS, AT $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD.
100 PIECES OF BLACK AND WHITE CHECKED SILKS, ASSORTED PLAIDS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, AND $2 PER YARD.
A FULL LINE OF PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR US, IN 50 DIFFERENT SHADES, 24 INCHES WIDE, AT $2 25 PER YARD.
EXTRA FINE QUALITY PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, FROM $3 TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.
MACER'S CELEBRATED BLACK SILKS, GUARANTEED FOR DURABILITY, FROM $2 50 TO $6 PER YARD.
ALSO, FULL LINES OF BONNET, PONSON, GOURD CROIZAT, AND JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S FAMILY SILKS, AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
BLACK AND COLORED TRIMMING-SILKS, IN ALL THE POPULAR SHADES, CUT BIAS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF CUSTOMERS.
A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF INDIA SHAWLS AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED. ALSO, SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR THE CARRIAGE AND PROMENADE, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, MAY 1,
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
500 PIECES OF
STRIPED AND FIGURED FRENCH GRENADINES, BLACK AND WHITE GROUNDS,
AT 25c. PER YARD, WORTH 62½c.,
THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LINEN LAWNS AND FRENCH ORGANDIES,
AT 25c. PER YARD.
10 CASES OF CHENE POPLINS, AT 20c. PER YARD.
10 CASES OF CHALLIE PLAIDS, ALL COLORS, AT 20c. PER YARD.
10 CASES OF SEDAN STRIPES, AT 25c. PER YARD.
10 CASES OF PLAID AND CHENE JAPANESE POPLINS, AT 25c. PER YARD.
10 CASES OF BLACK AND WHITE PLAID MOHAIRS, AT 30c. PER YARD.
10 CASES OF LINEN SERGES, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE, A SPLENDID WASHING MATERIAL, FOR SUITS, AT 31c. PER YARD.
PLAIN MOHAIRS AND SUMMER SERGES, AT POPULAR PRICES.
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS, IN ALL SHADES AND QUALITIES.
SILK WARP PONGEES, BEAUTIFUL LUSTRE, FROM 90c.
SILK WEFT MOHAIR,
A NEW MATERIAL FOR WALKING SUITS.
ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF OTHER CHOICE STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES, FORMING THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST-SELECTED ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MAY 1,
LADIES' LINEN WALKING-SUITS,
LADIES' WHITE LAWN WALKING-SUITS,
LADIES' SWISS WALKING-SUITS,
LADIES' PIQUE WALKING-SUITS,
CHILDREN'S HANDSOME PIQUE WALKING-COATS AND SUITS.
WE SHALL OFFER
LADIES' WHITE LAWN SUITS FROM $3 50 TO $35
LADIES' LINEN SUITS FROM $4 TO $30.
LADIES' SWISS SUITS, VERY FINE, AT $26 TO $28.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SACKS AND BLOUSES, $2.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, $2 AND $3.
CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $1 75 TO $2 50.
CHILDREN'S LINEN BLOUSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $1 50 TO $1 75.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, 75c. AND $1.
LADIES' TUCKED CHEMISES, 75c. AND $1.
LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS, 75c. AND $1.
LADIES' FRENCH CORSETS, 75c. AND $1 25 BEST SHAPES.
LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES, TUCKED AND PUFFED, $1.
LADIES' CALICO WRAPPERS AT $3.
LADIES' PERCALE WRAPPERS, $4 50.
LADIES' CALICO SUITS, $3 50.
INFANTS' WARDROBES, COMPLETE, FOR $65.
LADIES' TROUSSEAU, COMPLETE, $125.
LADIES' FINE LINEN OVER-SKIRTS, $12 TO $22.
LADIES' CLOTH SACQUES, (FROM BERLIN,) $10 TO $20.
CHILDREN'S SILK AND MOHAIR DRESSES.
OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE, AND WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE DRESSES AND SUITS TO ORDER.
LADIES' SILK WALKING-SUITS.
LADIES' JAPANESE SILK WALKING-SUITS.
LADIES' MOHAIR SUITS, &c.,
IN STOCK.
LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 1,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
OF THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH MAKERS,
GEO. BRETTLE & CO.
CHILDREN'S FANCY STRIPED HOSE, IN GREAT VARIETY.
GENT'S HALF HOSE, OF THE VERY BEST ENGLISH MAKES, FROM $3 PER DOZEN UPWARD.
OUR STOCK OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, IS INSURPASSED, BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE.
FULL LINES OF SILK UNDER-GARMENTS, FOR LADIES, AND GENTS' WEAR, IN GAUZE AND MEDIUM WEIGHT.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE IMPORTATION OF THE CELEBRATED GENUINE JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,
AND IN 1, 2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONS.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK AND SATIN BOWS, TIES, SCARFS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, &c., &c., AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 1,
AN IMMENSELY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SILKS,
ADAPTED FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
WHICH WILL BE DISTRIBUTED IN THREE SECTIONS OF THEIR SILK DEPARTMENT, FORMING THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
GOOD BLACK SILKS, TAFFETAS AND FAILLES, FOR GRENADINE UNDER-SKIRTS, $1, $1 15 and $1 25 per yard.
2 cases BLACK DRESS SILKS, excellent value, at $1 85 and $2.
200 pieces "Bonnet," "Cyclop," "Ponson," "Alcazar" and "A. T. Stewart Family" SILK, all reliable, from $2 50 to the best made.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
new shades in PLAIN SILKS, suitable for Summer suits, $1 75 and $2 per yard.
100 pieces COLORED GROS BRILLANTE, made expressly to order, $2 50 and $2 75 per yard.
A large quantity of BLACK LILKS, with white hair lines, $1 10 per yard,
good value at $1 25.
100 pieces BLACK and WHITE EVEN CHECKS, from smallest to largest designs, $1 25 per yard.
150 pieces GRISAILLE STRIPES, very heavy, $1 35 per yard.
3 cases BEAUTIFUL RICH SILKS, in small and medium stripes, quite new, $1 50 per yard.
A full assortment of NEW GAZE DE CHAMBERYS, INDIAN TUSSORES, PONGEES, both plain and reversible, from $1 per yard.
GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
5 cases best quality JAPANESE SILKS, plain and grisaille and stripes, from 90c. per yard.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HALF
A MILLION
Dollars' worth of MOURNING GOODS, purchased at auction for cash, with the greatest care, and much below their value, will be disposed of at a small advance on cost, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
LUBIN'S FABRICS,
BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES AND TAMISE, $1.
WORTH $1 50 PER YARD.
IRON GRENADINES, 60 CENTS, PER YARD, WORTH $1.
A splendid chance for real bargains.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
AT JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 1,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, VIZ.:
LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS.
COLLARS, CUFFS, SCARFS, TIES, BOWS,
WINDSORS, COACHMEN'S SCARFS,
ENGLISH UMBRELLAS.
FRENCH LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SPECIAL.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.,
MADE TO ORDER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MOURNING SECTION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL DISPLAY ON MONDAY, MAY 1,
A MOST IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
ESPECIALLY
FIVE CASES ¾ IRON GRENADINES, PARIS FINISH AND LARGE MESH,
65c. PER YARD.
ALSO, A LARGE QUANTITY OF ENGLISH BLACK SILK HOSE,
SIZES 8, 8½ AND 9.
FROM $1 PER PAIR UPWARD.
HALF THEIR VALUE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS

A FRESH LOT OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, with plain centres, just received ex steam-ship *Scotia*, will be open on THURSDAY. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

Announcement Extraordinary!
FROM
EHRICH'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 287 8TH-AV.
In answer to numerous inquiries, we would respectfully inform our patrons that our
GUIPURE LACES
have arrived, that they are in the Custom-house at present, and that we expect to open the Goods certainly by THURSDAY, May 4. The case contains upward of FOUR THOUSAND YARDS, consisting of the richest and choicest patterns—including a quantity of our elegant two, three and four-inch Patterns, which we have advertised at 59c., $1 10 and $1 25 per yard, respectively.
Also, a well-selected variety of new choice Patterns, from two to three inches wide, at 60c., 70c., 75c., 85c., 95c., &c. Sold everywhere at almost double our price.
We would advise our Patrons, both in and out of the City, not to delay examining our Goods and Prices, inasmuch as, judging from the great, ever-increasing demand, and our extremely low prices, they will soon be sold, and we cannot expect our next importation before the 1st of June.
SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
50 pieces Brown Trimming Silk, full 20 inches wide, at 75c.; worth $1 25.
50 pieces Drab Trimming Silk, full 20 inches wide, at 75c.; worth $1 25.
Heavy Black Satin, at 84c.; worth $1 20.
Extra Heavy Black Satin, at $1 24; worth $1 75.
KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!
A RARE CHANCE!!!
500 doz. KIDS, at 60c. a pair, warranted better than any Dollar Glove in the City.
NUMEROUS BARGAINS
in HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, PARASOLS and
UNDER-GARMENTS.
Fine Hair Hats at 93c.; worth $1 25.
Brown and Black St. Leons, (Straw,) 44c.; worth $1 75.
And many more bargains too numerous to mention.
ATTENTION AND COURTESY TO ALL.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
Call early in the week and early in the day, to avoid the rush at
EHRICH'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 287 8TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
P. S.—SATURDAY EVENING, 6 P. M.—We beg to state that, to our agreeable surprise, we have just received from the Custom-house the case of Guipure Laces above mentioned, and that they will be open on MONDAY MORNING, May 1, instead of THURSDAY, as stated above.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs, has a rare and beautiful assortment of India goods.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. OFFER FOR sale the following desirable houses at reduced prices, with possession:

39th-st., near 5th-av., three stories, stone, 22 feet	$30,000
West 39th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, stone, 21 feet	37,500
West 39th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, stone, 25 feet	52,500
West 19th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, stone, 28 feet	38,000
West 42d-st., adjoining 5th-av., four stories, leasehold	25,000
East 49th-st., corner Madison-av., four stories, stone	50,000
West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs, 22 feet, four stories, stone	32,500
Lexington-av., n. w. corner 38th-st., four stories, modern	46,000
Lexington-av., near 38th-st., three stories, with dining-room extension	40,000
Lexington-av., near 30th-st., three stories, with two-story back building	29,500
Madison-av., near 34th-st., four stories, stone, full width	50,000
West 21st-st., near 6th-av., beautiful three-story house, 20 feet	22,500

No. 3 Pine-st.; or branch, No. 35 East 17th-st.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

REMOVAL.
ORVILLE G. BENNET,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Has removed from No. 57 Cedar-st.
to
NO. 9 PINE-ST.

$30,000.—A CHEAP CORNER property, 1st-av., near 28th-st., 100x100; no rock; much under price for location.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

FOR SALE—42D-ST., ADJOINING 5TH-AV., four-story brown-stone house, 21x55 feet; leasehold fifty-one years; price $25,000; also a list of west-side houses for sale.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.—Bowery near Prince-st.—For sale—A full-sized, well-built store; well rented, FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN Henry-st., between Clark and Pierrepont, a first-class three-story and basement brick house; lot extra size, 25 by 115 feet; fine grass plot, choice grape-vines and shrubbery; price $18,000, of which $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage; no bill on. Inquire of C. T. FANNING, Real Estate Agent, No. 158 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.
RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.
A furnished house, all in beautiful order, located only a few minutes from the depot, with splendid view of the river, with stable attached, and garden; ample for a large family. It could be rented for the season, or sold on reasonable terms.
Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 63 Wall-st.

HYDE PARK, ON HUDSON.—FOR sale—one of the finest country-seats in Dutchess County, having a large frontage on the river, and commanding fine views of the same, north and south; sixty-five acres in choice condition; improvements are large and substantial, containing all conveniences; green-house, rose-house, large garden, well stocked with all fruits, and in perfect order. FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOME FOR RENT—A large, genteel, brick farm-house, with furniture, fuel, fruits, &c., stable, carriage-house, and garden, plenty of shade trees, &c., in the beautiful valley of Otter Creek, near Rutland, Vt., and near Clarendon and Middletown Springs; will rent for one or six months. Apply to BENJAMIN P. BAKER, No. 132 Pearl-st., this City, or to J. G. GRIGGS, Centre Rutland, Vt.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—An ornamental residence with one acre of land, situated on the main street, near station; house has ten rooms, and is situated 100 feet back from street, with grounds handsomely improved and shaded, barn, &c. Rent $800.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—At Unionport, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of steam-boat-landing; contains five bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; has stationary-tubs and dumb-waiter; good garden; stabling for two horses; within easy access to churches and schools. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT WASHINGton Heights, a genteel cottage of ten rooms, modern Croton water improvements; near depot and steam-boat landing; rent $1,500; also cheap houses unfurnished.
A. B. MILLS, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

A CHOICE FOUR-STORY STONE high-stoop house, near 5th-av., in 46th-st., West, to rent cheap to a good tenant, unfurnished. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

$208 MONTH.—A VERY CHOICE three-story stone high-stoop house, fourteen rooms, handsomely furnished; a good location; 39th-st., No. 226. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

TO RENT LOW—A FINE BROWN-STONE house, four stories and basement, No. 37 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.; handsomely furnished, or unfurnished. Also, the house adjoining, which may be communicated. Apply on the premises from 11 to 3.

TO RENT—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., on Centre-st., ten minutes' walk from depot, a two-story and basement cottage-house, pleasantly located. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to Mrs. J. G. HORTON, adjoining premises.

COUNTRY-SEAT ON HUDSON, ABOVE Poughkeepsie, to let, unfurnished; ice-house filled; fruit, garden, grounds unsurpassed; accessible; terms very low. C. OTIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, two houses, one furnished, one new, French roof, and every convenience; both very desirable. Apply to J. W. MORTON, (Dupont's Powder,) 70 Wall-st.

TO RENT—ON 16TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of Union-square, a house suitable for a dwelling or business purposes. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

NANUET, ROCKLAND COUNTY.—TO let, a fine country-seat; healthy location; beautifully situated; garden land, barn, &c. Address No. 229 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A PARTLY-FURNISHED COTtage with a garden of two lots on north side of 83d-st., between 10th-av. and Broadway; rent $45 per month. C. G. MITCHELL, No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Waverley-place. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 37th-st. Apply to P. G. CLARK, No. 160 Broadway. Room I.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE LARGE DOUBLE STORES Nos. 42 and 44 New-st., extra size, especially suitable for storage, bonded warehouses, or any heavy business; immediate possession given. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND basements No. 66 Liberty-st., one door east of Broadway, adjoining Mutual Life Building.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHed suite of rooms, second floor, bath, &c., on floor; private table preferred; by season or year, at moderate terms. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st. References.

TO RENT.—BASEMENT, PARLOR AND third floors, or all of a furnished house, to a small family; three grown persons will board if mutually agreeable. Apply at No. 88 5th-st., Williamsburg, from 12 to 2 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

TWO OR THREE NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; also, parlor, unfurnished, except carpets; furnished if required; also, small reception-room for office. Inquire at No. 142 West 18th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR OF FOUR pleasant rooms, newly furnished, with first-class board and attendance; references exchanged. No. 35 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms to let. Also a reception-room, well adapted for a physician's office. Apply at No. 30 East 19th-st., near Broadway. Reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, in a private family. No. 127 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

A GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN A pleasant furnished room with board by applying at No. 40 West 21st-st.; reference exchanged.

AT NO. 50 LEXINGTON-AV.—A LARGE room and hall bedroom, to gentlemen, without board; private family. References.

NO. 10 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rooms, with board, on the second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRing board in the country will find a quiet retreat and home comforts at reasonable rates near Fishkill, on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. The location is elevated and healthy, the prospect beautiful, the house commodious and well furnished; stabling, if desired. For further particulars address A. DRUEY, Moore's Mills, Dutchess County, N. Y.
REFERENCES—C. A. Morrill, Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn; J. F. Lambert, Register's Office, Brooklyn; J. A. Morrill, Record Office, Custom-house, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—CATSKILL, N. Y.—Board, in every respect satisfactory, can be had at this place with a private family; situation airy and delightful, embracing the finest mountain and water views; all the freshness of the country and its appurtenances to be had; about medium distance from the Summer hotels, Prospect Park and Grant House; satisfactory reference given and required; stabling furnished, if desired. Apply to Box No. 37 Post-office, Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF the Housatonic River, 2½ hours' distant from the City by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the house is commodious and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding scenery; fine driving; facilities for salt-water bathing, boating, &c.; good stabling. Address W. C. D., Box No. 1,682 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE families can be accommodated at a beautiful private residence with large rooms, well furnished; large lawn, well shaded; carriage-house and stabling; one hour from the City; boat or cars. Address No. 136 Madison-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HALL.
LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.
This popular hotel has been almost entirely rebuilt, and will open for the reception of guests June 1. Its attractions now surpass any Summer resort on the continent. Parties and families wishing to engage rooms for the Summer will please address
DANIEL GALE & CO., Proprietors,
Lebanon Springs,
Columbia County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION—WOODSburg, Rockaway, Long Island, via South-side Railroad. This new, beautiful hotel, replete with every convenience, is but forty-six minutes' ride from the City, and will be opened May 15. The house overlooks the ocean, has fine drives and bathing, and will be kept first class. For cards and terms apply to N. P. SEWELL, Madison-square House, 21st st. and Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, AT COLLEGE Point, Long Island, one of the most complete country residences in the vicinity of New-York, containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, heater, range, &c.
Property consists of about four acres, with splendid two and a half story and basement dwelling-house, surrounded by shrubbery and shade-trees; fine lawn, commanding magnificent view of Flushing Bay and the East River; also frame stable and other necessary out-buildings; churches and schools in the immediate vicinity; place is perfectly healthy and of easy access; twelve trains daily, and can be reached in less than one hour; is nicely furnished, and furniture will be sold at a bargain; also carriages, harness, &c.
This is unquestionably the finest place at the price and terms in the market.
Apply for full information to
WILLIAM F. HEINS & CO.,
No. 161 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, COMBINing advantages of city and country residence, within forty minutes of New-York by two double-track roads, 60 trains each way daily, at about stage fares, for sale or to let; house has 12 large rooms, wide halls, gas, bath, &c.; half acre in garden; lawn, fruit and shade trees, &c.; in most attractive part of Elizabeth, less than a mile from three depots; every way a desirable property and place of residence. For full particulars, photograph and terms, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York City.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage, or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A PLOT OF TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES, at Willett's Point, near Flushing, one mile from railroad depot, and near steam-boat landing; splendid bathing and fishing; fine water front, commanding magnificent and very extended views up and down the East River; can be subdivided to great advantage; cottage on the property. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st. Or will be leased for farming purposes.

A NEW HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, SITuated at Montrose, Orange, N. J., with nearly an acre and a half of ground, is offered for sale; very complete with all modern conveniences; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs, butler's pantry, bath-room, bells, speaking-tubes, &c.; thoroughly built under the supervision of the owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, architects, No. 191 Broadway. Price $17,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GREAT Neck, fronting Long Island Sound, high and healthy location, fine views, unusual facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, &c., large modern house, fully furnished, with all the conveniences of a City residence; handsome grounds, ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery, trout pond, &c.; one hour from New-York by boat or railroad. Photograph and full particulars at office of O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine-st.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—Six new dwelling-houses, pleasantly located, for sale on very easy terms, and at prices varying from $3,000 to $4,500; five in the village of Flushing, Long Island, and one at Newtown, three minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire of BENJAMIN W. DOWNING or M. D. GOULD, Flushing, Long Island.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT FLUSHing, Long Island, a three-story double Gothic house, containing fifteen rooms, water, gas, bath-room, laundry, and all modern improvements; grounds handsomely laid out; house in first-class condition; immediate possession; five minutes' walk from depot. For terms, &c., apply to C. E. ALGER, No. 102 Wall-st., between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE, TWO story, attic and cellar; eight large rooms, hot and cold water, &c.; large lot; situated ten minutes from Newark, on Paterson and Newark Railroad, near the station, overlooking the Passaic River and Rutherford Park; price low; terms easy.
O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine-st.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND—HANDsome two and one-half-story cottage house, well built, filled in with brick, large garden, abundance of fruit, well located near the water, with extensive view and healthful location. For sale cheap.
O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine-st.

ESTATE OF ROBERT L. MAITLAND—For sale on the South Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, and commanding fine view of the ocean, the residence and grounds of the late Robert L. Maitland, Esq., sixty acres of land with fine improvements, superior location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

MOUNT VERNON, MAKEFIELD, PELhamville, Washingtonville, and all parts of Westchester County. All lots sold for taxes for eighteen years past, fully restored to the original owners at a small cost; no charge till the lot has been recovered. Address E. K. COOLEY, No. 126 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM, 200 ACRES, good improvements, well fruited, watered &c., desirably located, near depot, 18 miles from City, Northern New-Jersey Railroad, for sale very cheap, or exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Printed catalogue mailed free.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY.—Mountain Side, Montrose, Brick Church. For sale at all prices. Rent furnished or unfurnished. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER AS general or special, with $50,000 or $100,000, in a large first-class manufacturing establishment; best of references given. Address S., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MUSIC store, plates, stock and publications, for sale, at a low figure. Address MUSIC, Station D, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—THEODORE E. BALDWIN & CO., No. 786 Broadway, corner 10th-st., present the convenience to their customers of seeing their work in process of construction, from the fact that their Factory is under the same roof with their Warerooms.
CARRIAGES OF EVERY STYLE and NOVELTY,
and of the most artistic execution,
from materials of the highest excellence,
are ready for inspection,
and at
prices which will command the attention of purchasers.

GREAT BARGAINS.—COUPE ROCKAWAY, dog cart, light brett, three road buggies, slightly soiled cabriolet, six seat rockaway; every style new carriages; low prices.
MANUFACTURER'S UNION REPOSITORY,
No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES TO LET—BY WEEK OR season, any style; old carriages taken in exchange; lot second-hand carriages for sale cheap; great variety harness.
MANUFACTURER'S UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY MARES, about 15 hands high. Inquire at LANGAN'S Empire Stables, Nos. 142 and 144 West 39th-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Grant & Company,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 33 Wall-st.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on THURSDAY, May 11, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the United States Treasury for the
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN
FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Coupon or Registered; interest quarterly.
All classes of securities received in payment at their market value, free of commission.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED,
And other
8 AND 10 PER CENT. BONDS.
Payable in this City, for sale, (below par.)
FITCH & ELLIS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders. The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., of the 8th day of May next, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 17th day of May next.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1871.

BANK OF AMERICA, April 18, 1871.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 21 until the morning of May 2, 1871.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and South-Western Railway Company, due May 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, No. 13 William-st.
F. H. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1871.

$300,000.—TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK improved and unimproved, and on Brooklyn, Westchester and New-Jersey improved property; first and second mortgages cashed.
W. O. SHIPMAN & CO., No. 267 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders of the American Metallurgical Company will be held at its office, No. 37 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, 10th day of May, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.
R. W. RAYMOND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
TEN SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS ONLY.
DIRECTOR....................L. ALBITES
Re-entree of KELLOGG. Debut of VILLANI.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY EVENING, May 1, will be produced, in magnificent style, and with a grand Military Band on the stage, Donizetti's opera,
POLIUTO, POLIUTO, POLIUTO.
Grand re-entree of Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, in her admirable character of Pauline, and debut of Signor GIUSEPPE VILLANI, Tenor di forza of the greatest eminence, who has created a most remarkable sensation in Havana in his unrivaled role of Poliuto. Signor REINA SEVERUS, Signor BACELLI CALLISTENE.
Conductor..................Signor NICOLAO
WEDNESDAY, Second Subscription Night.
TRAVIATA, TRAVIATA, TRAVIATA.
Miss KELLOGG in her admirable role of Violetta.
Debut of a most distinguished tenor di grazia, Signor ENRICO CAROSELLI. Re-entree of Signor ORLANDINI, the favorite baritone.
ON FRIDAY, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
SATURDAY, GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, parquet and balcony, $2; private boxes, $10; family circle, 50 cents. Seats for the first three nights and matinee can be secured at the Academy; at Schirmer's, 701 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA ON THURSDAY, MAY 4.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, (Masked Ball.)
Seats secured at the Academy, and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY, MAY 1,
AND
EVERY EVENING
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE LIAR
AND
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
Illustrated by the following artists: Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. F. M. Holland, Mr. J. Curran, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer, and others.
A MATINEE ON SATURDAY, MAY 6.
Due notice will be given of the production of
RANDALL'S THUMB,
now playing with great success in London.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
THE CRITIC;
or
A TRAGEDY REHEARSED,
and
IF I'D A THOUSAND A YEAR.
The characters of Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. Puff, and Mr. Paddington Green, by Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
Other characters by Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Morant, Linda Deitz, Nellie Mortimer, Lizzie Winter, Amy Ames, Mr. W. Davidge, George Parkes, D. Whiting, G. F. De Vere, Browne, Mathison, Burnett.
⁎ Fourth MATHEWS MATINEE next Saturday—THE CRITIC and A CONJUGAL LESSON.
Shortly, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS and NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
OF
PLUCK.
EARNEST STERLING........GEORGE CLARKE
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY, May 8, reappearance of
MISS LINA EDWIN
In a new and beautiful comedy in three acts, entitled
RANK.

M M
M M
STEINWAY M M M M M HALL.
M M M M
M M
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M M
MRS. MACREADY'S
EASTER SUBSCRIPTION RECITALS,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE, May 6, at 2; FRIDAY EVENING, May 12, at 8. Season ticket for lady and gentleman, $5; single tickets, $1, (no extra charge for reserved seats.) Can be secured at C. H. Ditson's, 711 Broadway, and J. Schubert & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

C. H. RIVERS'
EXHIBITION AND CLOSING SOIREE,
No. 175 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn, FRIDAY EVENING, May 5, at 8 o'clock. Ticket, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $1. Tickets can be obtained at the door.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—UNTIL the new building now being erected on the south-west corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st. is completed, the office of the American Jockey Club will be in the Gladstone House, on the north-east corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st.
C. WHEATLY,
Secretary.

LECTURES.

JAMES STEELE MCKAYE
By request gives another
LECTURE
ON
DELSARTE'S
Science and art of
DRAMATIC EXPRESSION,
(Additional Illustrations,)
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, May 8.

B. F. UNDERWOOD, THE POPULAR and talented lecturer and debater, will deliver his first lecture at De Garmo's Hall, 14th-st. and 5th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 4. Subject—*The Christian System, and the Beliefs of the Unbelievers Examined and Contrasted.* Clergymen and ministers are particularly invited to attend, as all will be given an opportunity to reply.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, April 10, 1871. }
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place. Holders of twenty (20) or more, coupons will leave the same one day for verification.
The transfer-books for Registered Bonds will be closed April 25, and reopened May 2.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO., No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1871. }
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest of the First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due May 1, 1871, will be paid free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
The transfer-books for bonds, registered coupons detached, will be closed April 28, and reopened May 2.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18, 1871.
THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due May 1, will be paid on and after this date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.

OFFICE DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, DENVER, Col., April 12, 1871. }
THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and the Denver and Boulder Valley Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. H. MOFFAT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD CO., April 22, 1871. }
THE INTEREST UPON THE FIRST Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, maturing May 1, will be paid on or after that date, at the banking-house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st. By order of CHARLES T. POLLARD, Pres.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIBLE Seven per Cent. Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, due May 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
NORWICH, April 22, 1871.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 25, 1871. }
THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1871. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after May 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d of May. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1871. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of all taxes, on and after the first day of May next. The transfer-book will be closed from date to May 1. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 20, 1871. }
THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1871, on the war bounty loan bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of May next.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1871, ON PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD BONDS, will be paid on presentation at our office after that date. DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 16 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
ASSETS, $7,265,708 96.
Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance on hand on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.
Money deposited NOW will bear interest from May 1, at the rate of SIX per Cent.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, on and after May 1, will occupy its new banking-rooms, corner 23d-st. and 6th-av., Booth's Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
After long and careful preparation, will be presented EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Shakespeare's grand Romantic Play of
WINTER'S TALE,
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as LEONTES.
MR. MARK SMITH
as AUTOLYCUS.
Messrs. Sheridan, Pateman, Anderson, Fenno, Pitou, Howson, Rosene, Owens, Brennan, Deuel. Mmes. Mollenhauer, Pateman, Wells, Young, Selden and others in the cast.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre, or at its branch Ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
FIRST
WINTER'S TALE,
MATINEE
On SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager....................J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager....................J. H. SELWYN
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES
of Augustin Daly's great drama,
HORIZON,
with G. L. FOX and a powerful company. Superb scenic and mechanical effects.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
Seats can now be secured for the last representations of this great sensation, which must be withdrawn to allow for the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Fifth week of Satsuma's Royal
JAPS.
After three weeks' preparation and rehearsals, the MAGIC EGG AND INCUBATION FEATS, the most skillful and daring act of balancing ever witnessed in this country.
The unique and inimitable Japanese clog
SONG AND DANCE.
The wonderful pipe and needle acts.
Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.
Children half price.

"SAVE THE BOY."—REV. FATHER NUGENT, of Liverpool, will tell the story of *Nobody's Children*, THIS EVENING, at Cooper Institute. Tickets 50 cents.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, 28TH-ST. OPERA-HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY.
Undeniable success of the new troupe. Nearly the entire programme nightly encored. An entire new performance this week.
Family Matinees every Saturday, 2 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Forty-sixth Annual Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures is now open, day and evening, corner 23d-st., and 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF THE THIRTEEN VALUABLE LOTS OF
LAND BOUNDED BY THE
GRAND CIRCLE,
BROADWAY, 58TH AND 59TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871,
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the executors of Chas. M. Connolly, deceased:
The thirteen valuable lots of land, situate at the Grand Entrance to Central Park, and bounded by the Grand Circle, Broadway, 58th and 59th sts., having a front on Broadway of 165.7¾, on Grand Circle of 50.4¾, on 59th-st. of 164.10½, and on 58th-st. of 120 feet.
Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON, OFFICE No. 11 Pine-st., first floor,
WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—Six valuable lots, situate on the northerly side of 106th-st., 225 feet east of 10th-av., 75 feet on 106th-st. by 201 feet to the southerly side of 107th-st.; six full lots between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, on a fine 100-foot graded street; 106th-st. is already handsomely built upon, ground high, dry and healthy; good building site, fine present, grand prospective value.
ALSO,
ELEVENTH-AVENUE—The first-class four-story and basement Philadelphia-brick stores and dwellings, No. 618 11th-av., near 45th-st.; building 25.1x50, lot 100 feet; water and gas; rent, $2,150; possession; location good; terms easy.
Maps at office of auctioneers.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers.
SUPREME COURT SALE.—ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Grats Nathan, Esq., referee:
NO. 323 EAST SIXTY-SECOND-STREET—Is a three-story and cellar brick house; has modern improvements, and in good order throughout; size 17 by 45; lot 17 by 100.5.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail May 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Monday, May 8
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only,) Weds., May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Saturday, May 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED girl as nurse, to take entire charge of an infant; or would wait on a lady and do plain sewing; willing to go to the country or travel. Apply at No. 243 East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper, by an American widow lady of refinement and highest respectability, in a first-class family; unexceptionable references. Address H. S., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work: is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business and has good City reference from last place. Call or address C. D., No. 116 West 18th-st., private stable, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class young man with five years' very best City recommendations from last place. Call or address D. P., at harness-store 50 4th-av., corner 9th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, of long experience in the business; good references. Call or address, on Monday, B. M., harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife, situations to take charge of a house for the Summer. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st., second story, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or farmer by an Englishman, married; wife would serve as cook or dairy-maid; best of references. Address H. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A thorough, complete coachman; has ten years' reference. Call on or address JAMES P. WHITE, No. 119 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, with the best City reference. Apply at harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, WHO IS thoroughly competent, a situation, either in City or country; is a careful driver and good groom; can furnish the very best City references. Call or address J. M., No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed, from the old country, a situation as clerk or bookkeeper; can read and write French; has good City reference. Address J. MARREN, No. 220 Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or assistant by a thorough, practical man with excellent references. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—IN A PUBLISHING OFFICE, A young man who writes a first-class hand; salary $8 or $10 per week. Address, with references, PUBLISHER, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

ALL SERVANTS, EXPERIENCED OR lately landed, can get very nice situations without delay at CARPENTER'S Employment Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CITY CRIMES.

An Active Day Among Our Social Outlaws.

A Scene in Superintendent Kelso's Office—A Woman Gagged and Robbed by Masked Men—Murderous Assault on a Saloon-Keeper—Various Other Crimes.

DESPERATE OUTLAWS.

Arrest of Two Notorious Confidence Operators—One of them Assaults a Detective in the Office of Superintendent Kelso.

Two weeks ago, JAMES STEVENS, who lives in Kennington-lane, London, and is a ship-carpenter, arrived in this City to take passage home on one of the Inman vessels. He was on Pier No. 45 North River, waiting for the departure of the steamer *City of Paris*, when he was accosted by a plausible stranger, who, inquiring his destination and finding it to be Liverpool, said that he was delighted, as he was himself bound for that port. He asked STEVENS to go with him and take a drink, which invitation the latter finally accepted. Presently the two met a third man, of whom the stranger anxiously inquired whether his baggage was all right, and especially whether all his horses had been put safely on board the ship. Receiving affirmative replies, he seemed greatly relieved, but was immediately perplexed by the third man demanding payment of his bill. All his money was aboard ship packed in trunks, and he was at his wits end when it happily occurred to him that his new friend would lend him a small amount until they could go on board. STEVENS, not suspecting the character of his new acquaintance, handed over to him fifty pounds in gold, when the two tricksters instantly disappeared.

Poor STEVENS, who was left without a dollar, told his story to the policeman on the dock, and the case was subsequently placed in the hands of Detectives GLYNN and VAN GERICHTEN, of the Eighth Precinct, who readily guessed from the description of the men that they were GEORGE ENGLISH and JOHN THOMAS, two notorious confidence operators. In order to have the complainant on hand, the detectives obtained him work at his trade from the Inman Company, and then set themselves to work to find the suspected parties. Yesterday they were so fortunate as to arrest them, and took them, with the complainant, before Superintendent KELSO, at Police Head-quarters, where an exciting scene occurred.

Superintendent KELSO, instantly recognizing ENGLISH as the man who had broken a camera some months ago, when forced to sit for his picture for the Rogues' Gallery, ordered another effort to be made to obtain his picture, at the same time assuring him that no exertion would be spared to get him into State Prison. ENGLISH mildly remonstrated, but the Superintendent was obdurate, and then turning to THOMAS, ordered his picture to be taken also. THOMAS instantly became violent, and threatened to beat any one who should attempt it. The party was ordered out of the office, but THOMAS lagged behind, indulging in violent language and demeanor. Finally he struck at Detective GLYNN, when Superintendent KELSO sprang from his chair, and seizing the ruffian by the collar of his coat, flung him through the passage-way upon the floor of the outer office. There he was secured by Capt. IRVING and others, and taken to the photographer by a squad of officers, which included Detectives BENNETT, TIEMAN and DUNNE. These precautions were, however, unnecessary, as the valor of the outlaws had departed, and they submitted so quietly that perfect pictures were obtained of both. The prisoners were subsequently arraigned before Judge COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and fully committed for trial.

A Woman Robbed in Her Bed by Masked Men—Over $1,400 Worth of Jewelry Taken.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer KNOWLES, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was attracted to the house of No. 125 Elm-street by the cries of a woman, and upon reaching it, as the cries continued, he forced his way inside. On entering the front room he found KATE MANNING, the proprietress, lying near the window, with her hands and feet tied, and her face covered with blood. On being released she said that at 3½ A. M. she opened the front door to let in one of the inmates of the house, and having, as she thought, secured it again, went to bed and almost immediately fell into a deep sleep. Soon afterward she was rudely awakened by being seized by four men with handkerchiefs over their faces, who immediately bound and gagged her. Having thus prevented her from making any resistance or calling assistance, they deliberately proceeded to take from her person a pair of diamond ear-rings, three finger-rings, a locket and necklace, all valued at $1,475. Then rummaging roughly about the bed, they found about $180 tied up in a handkerchief under her pillow, adding which to their booty they left her in her disabled condition. When the policeman entered they had been gone for some minutes, and no trace of them could be discovered, as she had not been able to identify any of them, and could give no description of them. She was taken to the Spring-street Police Station, where she was attended by a surgeon, who found that her injuries were confined to a few scratches upon the face, which had been made by the ruffians in snatching her jewels. Capt. WALSH has taken the case in hand, and hopes to be able to arrest the guilty parties.

The Last Act of Ruffianism—A Saloon-Keeper Beaten and Robbed.

JOSEPH A. HALLEY, of No. 31 Market-street, the keeper of a liquor-store at the corner of Batavia and James-street, on Friday drew some money from the bank for business purposes, and yesterday had in his possession $85, which he placed in a wallet in the inside breast pocket of his coat. JOHN SULLIVAN, of No. 412 Pearl-street, and GEORGE NORTON, of No. 87 Monroe-street, entered the store yesterday morning and created a disturbance, which had the effect of bringing HALLEY from behind his bar, when they both sat upon him, beat and kicked him in a shameful manner. They then robbed him of his money, and as they were making their escape, HALLEY fired a pistol at them, but failed to hit the mark. He then fell back on the floor, where he was found by a policeman, who giving information to Detective FINN, the latter arrested the prisoners at the corner of Oak-street. They were both held for trial by Justice DOWLING.

Various Phases of Crime.

MICHAEL SANDS, alias Varley, a bar-keeper in the employ of WILLIAM VARLEY, better known as Reddy the Blacksmith, was before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $10 bill on JAMES WEAVER, a sailor, in the saloon of VARLEY, on Thursday evening. It appears that WEAVER offered the prisoner a $20 bill in payment of liquor, and the latter gave in change a counterfeit $10 bill he received from the proprietor of another saloon. The Commissioner did not think there was any criminal intent proved again SANDS, and he dismissed the complaint.

R. H. LASALE, residing at the corner of Maiden-lane and Front-street, was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on a charge of selling Havana lottery-tickets without payment of the special tax. The defendant stated he purchased $10,000 worth of these tickets in Havana for his own private purpose. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

JOHN FULLER, JOHN MCLOUGHLIN and JOSEPH ALLEN were arrested yesterday and brought to Yorkville Police Court, before Alderman PLUNKETT, who held them in $300 each to appear as witnesses against RANDOLPH HOUTEN, alias Clackwood, FRANK HILLIKER and EDWARD REYNOLDS, the persons charged with stabbing and attempting to murder FRED. BURCKMAN, a lager-beer saloon keeper at No. 1,275 Third-avenue, on Thursday night week. For the fourth time the prisoners were remanded back to the Station. They will be brought up again at Yorkville to-morrow.

Yesterday morning MICHAEL SHERICK, aged fourteen years, who has been an inmate of the Roman Catholic Protectory, at West Farms, escaped from the institution by jumping from a third-story window. He was seriously injured, but managed to hobble into the City, when he was picked up by the Twelfth Precinct Police. He was taken to the Station-house in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, where he received surgical attention, and was afterward removed to Bellevue Hospital.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice COX, MICHAEL WERNER, aged sixteen years, was committed for trial on a charge of comitting an indecent assault on a little girl, named ELIZA ANN DALY, of No. 546 Eleventh-avenue.

Some unknown miscreant fired a pistol ball through the window of PATRICK DEMPSEY'S liquor-store, No. 48 Spring-street, but fortunately no further damage was done than breaking the glass.

Heavy Sentence in the Special Sessions.

JOHN and THOMAS MCGUINNESS, brothers, were arraigned at the Special Sessions yesterday, before Justices DOWLING and SHANDLEY, on a charge of assaulting a Mr. CHAS. P. HANSON. The prisoners, it seems, made a bold attempt to rob the premises of which Mr. HANSON had charge, and were stoutly resisted by the latter. Mr. HANSON had two of his front teeth knocked out, however, in the mêlée, and was otherwise badly injured. The accused pleaded guilty, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for twelve months, and fined $200.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Organization of the New Department—Address of Commissioner Van Vorst—Mr. Smyth Chosen President of the New Board.

The first meeting of the Department of Public Instruction was held at 4 P. M. yesterday. The certificates of appointment of the members of the new Board were read by the Clerk, after which the roll was then called. Mr. BELL then moved that Mr. VAN VORST take the chair. The motion being adopted, Mr. VAN VORST addressed the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN: There is an obligation resting on the State to devise measures to properly educate its youth. A wise Minister of State will understand and make provision for this. No Government can with safety to itself disregard this duty. In this, as in the case of the neglect or omission of any other manifest obligation, the State weakens herself. It is unsafe to leave the organization of a system of education of the young to the suggestions or obligations of parental love, interest or duty, or to the efforts of individual or associated voluntary benevolence. All experience demonstrates that such dependence produces uncertain and imperfect results. So that it has come to be an acknowledged right to claim from the State, as it is its true interest to bestow, adequate and reliable provision for the best known means, agencies and appliances for the education of the children of her citizens. It is quite true that Lord BACON, in discoursing upon the elements of the "true greatness of kingdoms and estates," says that the principal point of greatness in any State "is to have a race of military men," and that it is essential "that the disposition of the people be stout and warlike." But this eminent philosopher was a believer in monarchy and of the rule of hereditary Princes, and wrote for the time in which he lived. He favored wars of aggrandizement. And among a military people frequent wars are a necessity to maintain their discipline and preserve domestic peace. In Governments where the people have no voice, where unthinking obedience to the will of a ruler is a principal duty, intelligent thought and inqiry have little room for exercise. But in States where the whole power rests with the people, and where both the form of the Government and the method of the execution of its authority, and the designation of the agents who are to inforce its execution rests upon their choice and will, it is of the first importance that they be well informed, and intellectually and morally educated, as well as physically developed. The advocates of orderly Government now urge, in commenting upon the present condition of affairs in France, as they have ever done when a change in its form of administration was imminent, that the people are not prepared for a Democratic form of State. Although there are now, and ever have been, among the French earnest and intelligent advocates for the complete sovereignty of the people, and many men abundantly competent to take the lead in such movements and wisely lay the foundation of a great Republic, still all efforts in this direction have heretofore miscarried for the want of sympathy and support among the people themselves. Consideration may determine whether there be any logical connection between such a state of affairs and the condition of the instruction of the people. A late census of the French people discloses the fact that of the total population of 38,000,000, 14,900,000 could neither read nor write, and of this number 11,000,000, or nearly thirty-three per cent. of the whole population, were of teachable years. This census also discloses the facts that the highest degree of instruction was to be found in the departments of Alsace, Jura, near Switzerland, and Vosges, near Alsace; the lowest in Brittany, and Haute Vienne.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The sentiments of the people of New-York in favor of public instruction was early developed, and has been of constant, steady and progressive growth. It has long since been fixed as a wise State policy. Even in its colonial condition some efforts were made in that direction, but when the State had come to be thoroughly organized, and its political status established, one of the first of its deliberate acts was a provision made for the organization of a system of instruction for the young. The importance, as a measure of State, of the establishment of a system of common school education was apparent to the mind of Gov. GEORGE CLINTON, who, as early as 1792, called the attention of the Legislature to it in his annual message. Under his administration, and upon his recommendation, the first important and practical legislation was had looking to the foundation of a sound system of public instruction, and the sum of fifty thousand dollars a year—a large appropriation for those days—for five years was made for this object. In 1798, and before the expiration of the five years limited by the act, schools had been established in a majority of the then counties of the State, and about sixty thousand children during that year received public instruction. The legislation so happily inaugurated by Gov. CLINTON was further supported by subsequent Executives and Legislatures. Through the encouragement of Govs. JAY and TOMPKINS in the early period of its history, and in later years of Govs. MARCY, SEWARD, and others, all legislation needed to firmly establish and liberally sustain the system was from time to time secured. It is impracticable now to follow the various stages in the history of this important subject. But its movement, although at times retarded, steadily progressed. Appropriations were from time to time made as its wants demanded, and funds were established for its support and complete administration. The amount of public money now appropriated in the various districts of the State for the support of free schools exceeds ten millions of dollars, and which sum is chiefly raised by direct taxation; and the number of children who received instruction during the past year is about nine hundred and seventy thousand. To such a magnitude has this system grown in the State, under its fostering care, in the space of about sixty years. But I beg to call attention for a few moments to the history of the schools of this City, which has a peculiar interest to us. When that distinguished statesman, DE WITT CLINTON, was Mayor of the City of New-York, a Free School Society was established in the City "for the education of such poor children as do not belong to or are not provided for by any religious society." This organization was formed in pursuance of an act of incorporation obtained from the Legislature, the Mayor himself being one of the incorporators, and the first President of the Society. The first school under this act of incorporation was opened in the year 1806. It depended chiefly for its support on the contributions of the benevolent. In the course of twenty years this excellent Society had established in the City, several well-organized schools for the support of which they had received both Municipal and State aid. In the year 1826 the various schools of this Society, together with others which were in existence and not under its control, were united and directed under the management of a corporation called the "Public School Society." This organization gave a new impulse to the cause of popular education, and placed the whole system on a broader basis and infused new energy in all its operations. This society performed a most useful service to the State and to the cause of education during the period of its existence, and those who managed its affairs deserve high commendation for their disinterested public service. During the existence of this society not less than six hundred thousand youth of the city had been educated, and a large number of teachers prepared for service. The Board of Education was organized under an act of the Legislature, passed April 18, 1842, which act extended to the City of New-York the common school system, which prevailed in the other portions of the State, the schools under which were managed by officers elected by the people for the purpose. The Board of Education commenced its operations as soon as its measures could be perfected, and proceeded to erect school-houses and gather scholars for instruction. It was evident that the mission of the "Public School Society" was now over, that it was neither wise nor economical to have two systems of instruction proceeding at the same time, in the same field of operation; it would lead to conflict of opinion, and that both judicious action and usefulness would be impaired. This was soon felt by all the friends of education and good government. The necessity for unity of system, and administration without distraction, became manifest. In 1853 an act of the Legislature was passed authorizing the Public School Society to discontinue its organization, and to transfer its property, real and personal, to the City of New-York, and a portion of its trustees to become Commissioners at large of the common schools of the City and members of the Board of Education; and its property, valued at over $600,000, under the act, and by the action of the Society itself, passed to the control of the Board of Education, upon whom the administration of the common school system was thenceforth solely to depend. The influence of the consolidation of these two organizations into one harmonious body, was beneficial to the salutary working of the system.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Since the year 1853 and up to the present time, the public schools of New-York have been under the control of this organization, called the "Board of Education," the members of which have been elected by the people, and during that period of time our school system has attained to its present great prosperity and usefulness. Under its care and management has been perfected a wise and judicious system of instruction; it has progressed and expanded and adapted itself to the improvements which have taken place in science and arts and the methods of instruction. The cause of education or its administration has not been stationary. It has steadily grown and increased in its means of usefulness. It has appropriated to itself and put in practice in the schools whatever experience has established to be beneficial in method or subjects of instruction. The results of its operations may this day be regarded with emotions of honorable pride by every citizen of New-York. Under the means and influences which this Board has furnished the great mass of the children and youth of the City have been educated. Contemplate for one moment the result of its work. It has established and well maintained thirty-four primary departments and schools, in which were instructed this day, at least sixty-five thousand children. It has established and well maintained eighty-nine grammar schools, male and female, in which were instructed this day over thirty-five thousand children.

The system of instruction of the males terminating in a full and complete course of collegiate education of four years in the College of New-York, fitting and preparing them for any sphere of action or usefulness in life; and that of the females in a Normal College, which at this time contains over one thousand pupils who are themselves being educated and trained to become the teachers and guides of others. The number of schools wholly under the control of the Board of Education was 221, in addition to which there are some fifty corporate schools, partly under the charge of this Board, and who participate in the enjoyment of the public moneys. In the work of instruction are daily engaged 363 male teachers, and 2,320 female teachers, making a total of 2,685 teachers. And the extent of the work accomplished by these earnest and pains-taking toilers in this interesting department of the work of life, charged with so much responsibility for the present and the future, to the individual and to the State, may be appreciated when it is considered that during the year past nearly 235,000 pupils have received instruction in the public schools, and that the average daily attendance in all the schools under the charge of the Board is over one hundred thousand. When it is considered that quite eight-tenths of all the instruction of the youth of the City of New-York, of both sexes, is performed by females, no one can well exaggerate the importance of the results to follow from the establishment of the Normal College for their education and discipline. This institution completely and thoroughly organized during the past year, under its efficient President, and able corps of teachers and instructors, may well command the interested attention, and invoke the best wishes and prayers of all who are interested in successful and useful education. But the Board of Education, as the other organizations which have preceded it, has done its work. Under that name it belongs to the past. But from this rapid summary of what it has accomplished it must be conceded that its mission was a good one, and its work, if not perfect, was at least well done.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Public Instruction, under the recent act of the Legislature amending the City charter, now commences its career under our direction as its Commissioners. I have deemed it proper to give this brief, but yet very imperfect survey of the past history and accomplishment of the cause of education in New-York, in order that we may be sensibly and properly impressed with the importance of the work in which we are engaged, and with the magnitude of the trust to which we have, by the appointment of the Mayor of New-York, succeeded. The change at this time wrought is not in the system of the schools, nor in their administration, nor in the course of instruction. Nothing is extended or diminished. The recent act establishes a connection between the administration of public instruction and the Municipal Government. The Department of Public Instruction is in name and in fact a branch and department of the City Government. If instruction is the business of the State, this is as it should be. Our duties as Commissioners are no more and no less than they were as members of the Board of Education.

But as Commissioners of Public Instruction our term of office has been extended, nor may the number of this body be increased or diminished, except by force of additional legislation or by death or resignation of the members. There is, then, before this Commission, a term of five years for disinterested and useful devotion to the cause of education, and the good of the State and the happiness and welfare of its people. We have succeeded to the public schools when they are in successful operation, well officered with principals and teachers; and when they enjoy to a very large extent the confidence, and when they are earnestly regarded with the warm interest of the people. For we all know that these schools lie close to the heart of the people of this great Metropolis.

We take these schools when our City has a population of one million of souls, and at a time when the proper education and discipline of our youth is justly regarded by every observing mind as the foundation of the continued prosperity and safety of the State and City. Those who have preceded us have so perfected and amplified the subjects and methods of instruction as to have brought the means of education, and the acquisition of useful elementary knowledge, in an attractive from, to every house, and within the reach of every child in the City, of teachable years. They have erected for us large, commodious and well-ventilated school-houses, constructed with reference to the comfort, cheerfulness and health of the teacher and the pupils. We have, at our hands, already supplied books and apparatus such as are suggested by the latest improvements in arts and science and advanced methods of instruction. And we have to aid us an able and experienced Superintendent of the schools, with his assistants, upon whom is imposed the duty of visitation and examination, without which no system is complete, and a large band of skilled teachers and instructors eager for the discharge of their duties, and ready to co-operate with us and second our efforts to further extend the blessings and advantages of education. Both the State and City are liberal in the dispensation of their funds to us; no reasonable demand for money for the purpose of public instruction has ever been denied. For the coming year there is placed at our disposal two million seven hundred thousand dollars. These weighty considerations should give us a corresponding sense of our duties and responsibilities, and we should be prepared to bring to this work a disposition faithfully, and as intelligently as we can, to discharge its duties, as we will justly be held to a great accountability. Ours is not a work of construction, but of improvement and extension.

Let it be ours, then, to do all we can to conserve and improve this system of common school education, which was laid by the wisdom, benevolence, and patriotism of the good and true men of the past, who emulated each other in the public service, and which the State has liberally aided. Our education should not be one-sided, nor should extreme views, in favor of one system to the exclusion of others, be admitted, as it has not heretofore been. We should extract all good that experience establishes and commends. It must, of necessity, however, be practical. There are those who advocate a great regard to instruction in the sciences, while others give prominence to the acquisition of a knowledge of languages. We would say let all be instructed in the elements of useful science, and give to all who desire to pursue such studies to a high degree every opportunity and facility for doing so. Nor should we undervalue the importance of the knowledge of the languages. The more languages one acquires the more useful one may become. The acquisition of a new language puts the recipient at once into full communication and sympathy with the thoughts and feeling of a new class of persons. Thus widening the sphere of human action and usefulness.

Dr. FRANKLIN, as early as 1752, advocated a scheme for the education of the youth in Pennsylvania, which embraced instruction in book-keeping, the rudiments of geometry, astronomy, geography, history, logic and natural science. In addition to the Latin and Greek, he advocated instruction in the French, German and Spanish languages. To all of which has to be added good morals and good manners. FRANKLIN thus early saw how useful to the American youth, business man and citizen would prove the knowledge of these modern tongues—the languages of people with whom, as he foresaw, we were to have extensive commercial intercourse, and who in a great degree would in time become a constituent part of our own people.

But wherever man exists on the globe, whether in a rude, barbarous or a civilized state, he is found to have a religious nature, and to derive from the exercise and enjoyment of his belief, however feeble or erroneous it may be, substantial happiness and the most cheering hopes and expectations. In our country secular education does not inculcate or teach the truths or dogmas of any particular sectarian faith. Yet, for the perfection of a truly symetrical character the religious sentiment should be unfolded, directed and strengthened in the child, so that the duties of the man may be properly discharged, and due honor and worship be rendered to the supreme source of all earthly and spiritual good. Religious instruction is well inculcated in the genial atmosphere of the home by precept and example. Its truths best come sanctioned by the gentle persuasion and authority of parental lips, its faith is clearly taught and directed, and its knowledge communicated by the spiritual teacher or the authority of the church and its adjuncts. One word and I am done:

Gentlemen, in the administration of this trust, as Commissioners of Public Instruction, let us be ever impressed with its importance and its responsibility. Let it be our office to devote our time and our attention to the duties of the place. Let it be ours to suggest and carry out any needed improvement and just advance in the cause of education, and in methods and systems of instruction, and where errors exist let us correct them in all cases. Let us see to it that the youth of this generation be well instructed; let us place within their reach every means of knowledge which will make their lives more useful and happy, and enable them to become good citizens of the republic. Always remembering that no system of education is valuable which does not tend to improve the intellect, strengthen the physical, and develope the moral nature.

No education is valuable which does not lead the pupil into habits of right thought, knowledge and action, and which does not furnish him with the means to be of service to the State, by being a law-abiding, peaceful and virtuous citizen, whose highest aim in life is to be faithful in all his relations to his God, his country and mankind.

At the conclusion of Mr. VAN VOORST'S address, Mr. WOOD moved that Mr. BERNARD SMYTH be elected President of the Board, and, in so doing, spoke in most eulogistic terms of Mr. SMYTH'S conduct during his connection with the late Board of Education.

A ballot was then taken, ten votes being cast for Mr. SMYTH, and one for Mr. WOOD. Mr. SMYTH was thereupon declared to be duly elected President of the Board for the ensuing year. He returned thanks for the honor done him, and spoke of the immense responsibility imposed upon the Board. He also referred to the fact that New-York is far behind many provincial cities in institutions for the training of teachers, and expressed the hope that this reproach would not longer attach to this great community.

Mr. SANDS then spoke at some length, reviewing the present condition of the Public Schools. The property belonging to the Department, he said, was valued at seven millions dollars, and to support the schools would require yearly the interest on fifty millions dollars. The question of improved methods of public instruction was, he said, yearly attracting more attention, and such men as HERBERT SPENCER, HUXLEY and TYNDAL were of the opinion that some day, not far distant, we shall understand far more clearly than now the elements of mental growth. It was the duty of the Department to build up a wise, sound and practical system of education, and he trusted that not a day would be lost in appointing a committee to investigate the whole system of public instruction here and in Europe, and report the result to this Board. He also referred to the necessity of teaching hygiene in the schools, to the importance of periodical examinations of teachers, as is done in Prussia, and to the advisability of retiring such teachers as are incapacitated by sickness or old age from an active pursuit of their profession. Mr. SANDS further expressed the hope that two or three schools would be set apart for experiments in the most advanced systems of education, and that less time would be given hereafter to the teaching of geography and grammar, supporting his opinions on this subject by quotations from the works of Profs. ARNOLD, LATHAM and YEOMANS.

After a few remarks by Messrs. BELL and GROSS, Mr. WOOD referred to the changes in the School law, and said he regretted very much that its effect would not be fully experienced for five years to come. The School Trustees, with a few exceptions, were the plague-spot of the whole Department. Teachers were now appointed through political influence, and not for their acquirements. This he knew was the case, and until the law came into operation preventing the appointment of any teacher who has not passed through the Normal College no change was possible. He also spoke of the fact that some forty children are mouthly expelled from the public schools about which the Board knew nothing. This he thought should be looked into.

Mr. LAWRENCE KIERNAN was appointed Clerk of the Board and Mr. DAVENPORT Auditor. All the officers of the late Board of Education were reappointed to the same positions in the Department of Public Instruction. The old standing committees were also reappointed. The Board then adjourned.

Reorganization Wanted by the Seventeenth District Republicans.

The Seventeenth Assembly District, which contains that part of the City between Fortieth and Fifty-fifth streets, Sixth-avenue and North River, and polls about 3,000 Republican votes, has spoken quite emphatically for the reorganization of the party. On the 20th instant the Grant Club, Col. JOEL W. MASON, President, at a large meeting, voted unanimously for immediate reorganization; on the 24th the old association, GEO. P. BRADFORD, President, at a large meeting, pronounced the same way almost unanimously; on the 28th the Union League of the District voted for it without a dissenting voice. The German organization has declared the same way; and the Colored Republican Association is a unit for reorganization.

At the meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Council No. 1, Union League of America, at No. 648 Eighth-avenue, on Friday evening, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this Council deem it to the best interest of the Republican Party throughout the State that a reorganization of the party should take place at once in the City of New-York.

The Noe Will Case—Final Testimony for the Contestants.

The final hearing of the contestants of the will of ELOISE J. NOE, deceased, was had before Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday. Dr. STEPHEN ROGERS was called as an expert, and a hypothetical question having been finally framed as to whether, in view of the evidence, the witness considered the deceased capable of executing a will, the witness gave a negative answer. On the cross-examination it was claimed that the facts, as they existed, had not been clearly stated, and upon another construction of the evidence the question was asked if the testatrix could not properly have made a will, to which the witness replied "Yes." The case was then adjourned until Friday next, when the proponents in the case will have an opportunity to introduce evidence.

Statistics of the Week.

Sixteen hundred and fifteen persons were arrested last week by the Police.

The vital statistics for the week ending at noon yesterday show thirty-seven still-births, 204 marriages, 309 births, and 461 deaths.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports nineteen fires during the past week, with a loss of $30,750, and an insurance of $73,150. Six of these fires were caused by carelessness, two by explosions of kerosene, one by explosion of liquid gas, one by spontaneous combustion, and the others were accidents.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots was held last evening at Mott Memorial Hall, but as a quorum was not present, no business was transacted. Dr. HOLTON, the Secretary, stated informally that he was desirous of raising enough money to educate forty boys and girls in some of the principal colleges of the country. He also called attention to the fact that Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, who was one of the first patrons of the Institution, with his own hand signed fifteen of the certificates the evening before he died.

The Indian Commissioners have reported the following contracts as just awarded: Griswold, Whitman & Co., 2,049 yards satinet; Buckley, Williams & Co., 5,087 hanks of thread; 1,000 dozen spools of cotton, 500 dozen handkerchiefs, 10,000 pounds of woolen yarn; Wilder & Bradley, woolen shawls; Wm. Watson & Co., shawls; E. S. Pierce, flannel shirts; H. B. Claflin & Co., calico shirts and blanket-shawls; W. C. Browning, 3,070 coats, pants and vests; T. S. Young, 4,000 coats, pants and vests; Colloday, Trout & Co., 999 dozen socks. The inspection of the goods is proceeding very rapidly, and it is thought that all will be finished by the middle of this week.

During the week ending yesterday voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Daniel J. Barney, Michael J. Fitzgerald, Charles H. Brinckerhoff, Joseph H. Vandewater, Samuel H. Vandewater, and Oscar B. Fletcher; discharges in bankruptcy were received by Jacob Mayer, William B. Davis, Marvin R. Maxwell, and John L. Mason; and Clark Hecht, Samuel Rosenteel, and Leo Mercer were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts.

DALE & JUDD, merchants, of No. 153 South-street, charged by the Custom-house authorities with smuggling, were yesterday served with a warrant by Deputy Marshal ROBINSON, under orders of Judge BLATCHFORD, and their books and papers seized. Capt. PEARSON, Inspector of Customs, seized six cases of Cognac Brandy and 300 cigars, alleged to have been smuggled.

An unusual briskness is already observable in the carriage trade, in anticipation of the Summer. On Thursday last, Mr. CALVIN WITTY, the manager of the Manufacturer's Union Repository, sold twenty-one carriages to California purchasers, who expect to have their vehicles rolling on Market-street, San Francisco, within three weeks.

Yesterday afternoon, EDWARD CARR, aged thirteen, who resides in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues, built a fire in a new cistern near his residence and was nearly suffocated with the smoke. He was taken to his home and attended by Dr. NEILL.

JAMES O'BRIEN, aged two years, fell out of a fourth-story window, at No. 57 West Eighteenth-street, and sustained fatal injuries. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where his parents have been for some time past.

Rev. Father NUGENT, Chaplain of the Borough Prison, Liverpool, will deliver his lecture on "Nobody's Children; or, the Street Arabs," at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening next. Father HECKER will preside.

Since the sale of the New-York Yacht Club-house, Ex-Mayor C. GODFREY GUNTHER has offered, for the use of the members, his mansion at Bath, on the water side, with furniture and appointments complete, and rent free.

WILLIAM BROWN, of No. 112 Hudson-street, had his right leg broken, yesterday, by a bale of cotton falling upon him, at the warehouse No. 104 North Moore-street. He was taken to Park Hospital.

CHARLES REED, United States Commissioner at Montpelier, Vt., has been appointed by Judge WOODRUFF Chief Supervisor of Elections for Vermont. This completes the appointments in the Second Judicial District.

Judge BENEDICT, at the United States Circuit Court, in this City, will sit to try civil causes during the month of May. It is probable that all the criminal cases will go over to the October term.

Lady Olifant, widow of the late Sir Anthony Olifant; Mr. Lawrence Olifant, her son; Rev. T. L. Harris, Mrs. Requa, and Mrs. Waring, of England, are at the Sturtevant House.

JOSEPH HALL, of No. 604 West Forty-seventh-street, while at work, yesterday, on the West Forty-seventh-street pier, had his leg broken by a pile of lumber falling upon him.

A frame shanty, used for the storage of tools, &c., at the mouth of the Harlem Railroad Tunnel, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, 250; no insurance.

The counsel of PERDUE denies the statement that the condemned sailor has received a commutation of his sentence from Washington.

MARGARET MCCOUDILL, aged thirteen, residing in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets, was run over by a New-Haven train, at One Hundred and Second-street and Fourth-avenue, and was seriously injured about the head. She was taken home by her mother.

BROOKLYN.

The business of the Surrogate's Court during the past week was as follows:

Wills proved—Bryan Farley, Sylvanus B. Pond, George Hoefflin, James Ferrier, Margaretha Lockert, Catharine Stiller, Margaret Murray, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Ellen Nance, William Macdonough, Jr., Mary Brown, John Owen, Helene Schwudersky, Mary Ann Russell, James W. McKay, Sarah L. Dickinson, Mary H. Ackerly, Eliza C. Connell, Charles S. Sackett, of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of William W. Phraner and Merwin R. Phraner were granted to Ellen J. Phraner, their mother; of George J. Morris, to Theodore B. Starr; of Cecelia T. Aston and Lucy A. Aston to William E. Aston, their father, of Brooklyn.

The anniversary meeting of the American Congregational Union will be held in the Academy of Music on the 11th prox. Among the speakers from other denominations will be the following named gentlemen: Dr. Schenck, Episcopalian; J. Hyatt Smith, Baptist; E. Eggleston, Methodist; Dr. Budington, Ray Palmer, Dr. Scudder and W. H. H. Murray, Congregational.

The Board of Assessors, yesterday morning, confirmed the assessment, amounting to $226,770 for the paving of Atlantic-street, from Henry-street to Flatbush-avenue.

One new case of small-pox was reported at the Health Office yesterday. The work of vaccination in the infected districts is continued by the Health Inspectors.

Messrs. MUNDERS & TECKRITZ'S plan for the proposed new County Jail has been delivered to the Supervisors. The cost of building is estimated at $600,000.

Mr. MAURICE FITZGERALD, formerly Chief Clerk in the Corporation Counsel's office, was appointed County Auditor yesterday.

On and after Monday the increase of the water-rates will go into effect. The difference to householders will be about forty per cent.

The Police made 487 arrests in the city during the past week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The April Term of the County Court and General Sessions closed yesterday, when Judge COCHRAN passed sentence in the following cases: HENRY BARTHOLOMEW, convicted of breaking into the dwelling of Mr. HYATT HADDEN, at Rye Neck, was sent to the State Prison for five years. FREDERICK BRICK, colored, convicted of burglary, in having broken into the house of Mr. MARION DEPEW, was sent to State Prison for three years. JOHN FARRELL, convicted of having stolen an overcoat and a pocket-book, was sent to State Prison for two years. ABRAHAM VANDERHOEF, convicted of a felonious assault on CHRISTIAN NIERHARDT, near Sing Sing, was sent to the County Jail for one year. WM. H. WEST, guilty of stealing money from WM. L. WOOD, of Cortlandt, was sent to the County Jail for three months. DANIEL NICHOLS and LEANDER GRIFFIN, two old negro offenders, convicted of breaking into the house of THURZA HARRIOTT and stealing $80 worth of goods belonging to a peddler, were sent to the State Prison for ten years each.

JAMES LONG was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of having been concerned with THOMAS FORD in entering the house of OLIVER DYER, at Mott Haven, on Friday morning. LONG, on being taken before Justice FULLER, confessed his crime, and admitted to have been implicated with FORD in robbing the dwelling of Mr. DYER on Sunday last of a number of books, and gave information where the property had been disposed of. The burglars were sent to White Plains Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

STATEN ISLAND.

ROBERT TAYLOR, employed in the gun factory of Mr. GLANDENING, at Bull's Head, was killed yesterday by the bursting of a grindstone at which he was working, caused by putting on too much water-power.

The Convention of Teachers of Richmond County closed, yesterday, with an address from Rev. Dr. BROWNLEE, who took the place of Dr. JEWELL, who was unavoidably absent.

The body of THOMAS ROGERS, or Roden, who was accidentally drowned on Friday last, was washed ashore yesterday near New-Brighton. Coroner DEMPSEY held an inquest.

LEWIS JACKSON was committed to the County Jail yesterday, by Judge KILPATRICK, on a charge of having fatally stabbed GEORGE ROBBINS, of Rossville, on Friday last.

THOS. L. TAPPEN, the son of a well-known citizen of Richmond, was killed by the falling of a tree which a workman named LYONS was cutting down.

NEW-JERSEY.

A case is now on trial in the Middlesex Court, at New-Brunswick, which is creating intense interest, both from the seriousness of the charge, and the fact that the defendant is colored. SAMUEL NIXON, a negro of good reputation, is being tried for shooting with intent to kill a white man, BENJAMIN CLARKE PULLEN, at Cranberry, in December, 1870. The recovery of the latter was considered doubtful for a long time, but he has now acquired sufficient strength to be present in Court. The unpleasantness arose about a cow belonging to NIXON which trespassed on PULLEN'S property, and the latter was in the act of driving her to the pound when he was met by NIXON. PULLEN was accompanied by his colored boy. A dispute arose, in which blows were struck, and at length Nixon discharged a pistol at PULLEN, the ball entering the stomach. He was arrested at the time, and has been awaiting trial ever since. Several parties testified as to the shooting. A doctor who visited NIXON in prison after the occurrence, deposed that three of his front teeth were knocked out, his lower lip cut, his cheek discolored, and that he had incised wounds over the head. The prosecution produced several witnesses yesterday to prove that NIXON is a wicked man. Counsel for the defendant, before resting his case, submitted an argument to the Court, maintaining that instead of NIXON committing an assault, he himself was beaten, and in self-defense fired the shot.

Two Elizabeth roughs, known as "Black Pool" and "Mike," were playing cards in GERLACH'S saloon, yesterday, when a quarrel occurred which was ended by "Black Pool" knocking "Mike" completely through a pane of glass. Justice EAGEN refused the saloon proprietor any redress, on the ground that he had no right to allow card playing.

The Bayonne City Council has organized by the election of F. J. SMITH, President, and WILLIAM C. HAMILTON, Clerk. The following city officers have been elected: Treasurer, J. CONNER SMITH; Collector of Revenue, J. H. CARRAGAN, and Street Commissioner, HIRAM VAN BUSKIOK.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Directors held a meeting in Philadelphia, on Friday, and accepted the proposal of the Morris Canal Company to lease their works to them. The lease will be submitted to the railroad stockholders for their ratification.

VALENTINE COMBS was held to bail in Jersey City, yesterday, to answer a charge of committing adultery with the wife of EDWARD B. EDWARDS. The latter preferred the charge and related a sad story of his wife's degradation.

Captain A. PETTY, of the barge *G. A. Buckley*, was drowned at Elizabethport, Friday evening. It is supposed that he fell overboard while reaching his barge, to do which it was necessary to cross three others.

Mr. RAUCHER, proprietor of the hotel maliciously burned at Union Hill, and the barber who rented an apartment on the premises, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being the incendiaries.

JOHN CAMBELL, a prominent citizen of Jersey City, died during Friday night. He was closely identified with the progress of the city, and leaves a large circle of mourning friends.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Commander S. P. Quackenbush is ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard as inspector of supplies; Lieut.-Commander Charles W. Kennedy, Lieuts. Murray S. Day and Rufus Waterman, and Master Edward W. Remey, to duty in coast survey; Chief Engineer James W. Thompson, to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Master Frederick H. Paine has been detached from torpedo duty, and is ordered to the *Wachusett*.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 29.—*In steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.*—L. Oliphant, Mr. Kannage, P. Dikemmim, W. Hardson, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Conlan, Lady Oliphant, Mrs. Requer, Miss Waury, Mr. and Mrs. Wayse and children, T. L. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Genden, Miss Sarah Hackett, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Barwick, Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. Packard, Miss Packard and 2 servants, Mrs. M. E. Couen, Miss Dismanzes and 2 daughters, Miss Conklin, T. D. Howell, W. J. Lindsay, Lieut.-Col. Fendal, C. Horth, R. J. Tobin, E. Nuny, P. Pinborn, J. T. Harris, F. H. Leary, R. M. Greene, Thos. B. Thornton, S. Illingworth and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Simpson, J. Nelson, E. Hutchingson, A. Lewis, J. J. Wayn, J. Fildes, W. Bradford, S. Mendelson and daughter, Mrs. Kilbourn, Miss Kilbourn, Mrs. De Wolf and 2 children, Mrs. M. A. De Wolfe, Miss Bella M. Kilbourn, Miss Alexander, C. May.

In the steam-ship Rising Star, for California.—Emery Townsend and wife, Miss Sampson and sister, Arthur B. Waring, John L. Anderson, Julia Darcy, Miss Williams, Mrs. Sill and daughter, Thomas Dans and wife, Wm. and E. H. Minns, Mrs. Howland and 2 children, Louis McLane, H. T. Hendrick, J. S. Olin and wife, E. S. Pease, Mrs. Crosby, son and daughter, Mrs. H. Beck Mahn, Ellen Hallowell, Frank Meagher, Miss Johanna O'Daly, James, Andrew and Durand Henry, Jos. L. Hepburn, wife and 3 children, W. H. Westen, Wm. T. Wood, W. L. Haskell, John C. Dow, Miss Jennie Baker, W. S. Baldwin and wife, Mrs. A. D. West, nurse and infant, Mrs. Melissa Dwyer. For Aspinwall—John and Mary Augustine, T. C. Pitman, C. Guzman, H. Guzman, Pero F. de Castro, Sergio M. Bosetar, Miguel Rorga, J. H. Sherman, D. D. Magbee, F. J. Martines, Alex. Hall, C. A. La Trobe, Señor Rodolphus, wife and 3 children, Hammond Smith, P. M. Norose, M. Labotr.

APRIL 29.—*In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Miss Clara Jeffries, Mrs. Richard L. Jones, John Wood and wife, Miss Wood, Murray Winter, Frederick Collins, Robert R. Searle, Thomas Mowbray, H. Mowbray, Miss Loosemore, Miss Todd, John Reber, O. B. Chaney, M. B. Tuzer, Theo. Hallhans, J. P. Manerit, wife and three children, Chas. Nessel, John Welford, Mr. Van Cott, S. Barclay, Thomas Muhle, Rille Williamson, G. Bucher, J. Smith, F. Frankle, E. Mason, Jr., H. W. Smithers, John O'Brien, August Kling, J. Brown, Thomas James Wood, T. S. Whitmore, T. R. Kichner, C. C. Schaw, A. G. Avery, Charles Guiterre, Wm. Gordon, Mrs. Hammell and son, Mrs. Maria Harriman, Wm. Cogswell and son, Peter A. Dontley, W. R. Grier, A. B. Cohn and wife.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—A. Du Pasquer, Miss Mary Murphy, A. B. Martin, wife and child, Rev. T. G. Campbell, L. H. Routmahn, M. C. Murphy, F. Vose, Julia A. Courtney, Joseph Courtney, Jas. Keenan, Miss Kate McGafney, Miss Sarah Martin, Adolph Kune, wife, and 2 children, Amos Clark, Wm. R. Sturgis and wife, John L. Kilpatrick, J. R. Estill, Mrs. D. C. Smith and 2 children, P. D. Curran and son, Wm. P. Clougher.

APRIL 29.—*In steam-ship Helvetia, for Liverpool.*—Miss A. Seabrooke, F. Ball, John Ball, Mr. Trow, Mrs. Reardon, T. Johnson, H. Rogers, Miss Mollart, P. J. De Huar, Mr. Hill, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Witthoff, Mr. Sproul, Miss E. Seabrooke, Dr. J. P. Fuslin, Miss K. Ball, S. M. Reardon, S. Dunn, D. Johnson, Thos. Mollart, Mrs. Mollart, Miss M. Mollart, Master Mollart, Miss S. Mollart, and child, Mrs. Sproul.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—C. Schwarz, F. A. Fink, J. N. Hermance, J. M. Whitney and lady, Joseph Betts and lady, William Jackson, Robert Jackson, George Rogers.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 29.—*In steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wheeler, John T. Chapman, David Barker, Miss Morris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:00 | Sun sets.....6:55 | Moon sets...2:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:32 | Gov. Island..4:21 | Hell Gate....5:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Batavia, (Br.,) Sowerby, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Rising Star, Jones, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Zodiac, Nickerson, Richmond, &c., Washington Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Brown, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Black Diamond, Meredith, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Princeton, Porter, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; Daniel Webster, Browne, London, E. Morgan & Son.

Barks Sarah E. Kingsbury, (Br.,) Perry, Matanzas, Walsh, Field & Way; Kathleen, (Br.,) Moshier, Picton, Heney & Parker.

Brigs Sara, (Dutch,) Lixers, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.; Elizabeth, Ames, Caibarien, H. D. & J. W. Bockman; F. I. Merryman, Lecraw, Caibarien, R. A. Robertson & Co.; S. V. Nichols, (Br.,) Chase, Matanzas; S. & W. Welsh, Halsey, Philadelphia, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Anna Lindsey, (Br.,) Munson, Newark, W. L. P. I. Nevius & Son; Mary M. Freeman, Francis, Havre, Evans, Ball & Co.; Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) Reynal & Co.; Mary A. Chase, Dolan, Havana, Miller & Houghton; Lily, (Br.,) Ryan, St. Johns, N. F., C. B. Sprague & Son; Catharine Morris, (Br.,) Clark, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Ernest & Marie, (Haytien,) Gorman, Port-au-Prince, C. A. Van Bokkelin; Hattie Ellen, Dix, Kingston and Port Morant, (Jamaica,) J. S. Ingraham & Co.; Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina, A. Abbott; M. B. Tower, Phillips, Boston, B. J. Wenberg; Samuel Ricker, Ricker, New-Haven, Rackett & Bro.; T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven, Rackett & Bro.; Hawley, Bennett, New-Haven, Rackett & Bro.; Huntress, Brann, Boston, M. J. Somers; Edmund, Decastro, New-London, Rackett Bros.; W. H. Dewitt, Parker, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Horseman, New-Haven, Rackett Bros.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool April 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 712 passengers to Williams & Guion; April 17, lat. 50 47, lon. 17 20, passed ship Favorita, from Havre, for New-York; 21st, lat. 47, lon. 36 40, passed ship Milledge, bound W.; 23d, lat. 44 06, lon. 47 10, passed ship Ocean Pearl, from Cardiff, for New-York; 25th, lat. 42 10, lon. 55, passed bark Latona, (Br.,) hence for Penarth; same day, lat. 42 08, lon. 55 30, passed ship "Olive," bound W.

Steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans April 22, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. April 26, lat. 28 40, lon. 79 40, spoke steam-ship Tillie, from Galveston for New-York; 28th, lat. 35 30, lon. 75, saw schr. M. H. Read, (of New-Bedford,) bound S.; same day, lat 37 20, lon. 74 40, passed steam-ship Missouri, hence for Havana, and Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston April 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Enterprise, (of St. John, N. B.,) McIntyre, St. Thomas April 5, via Salt Cay 14 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to master. April 24, lat. 33 41, lon. 73, had a gale from S. to N. W., lasting 24 hours, during which lost upper fore-topsail; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; the barks Rambler, Fraser, for New-York, and Julia, Rockwell, for Boston, sld. 3 ds. previous.

Bark Albert, (of Bath,) Key Francis, Cuba, 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Had fine weather S. of Hatteras, and heavy S. E. gales and shifting winds since: April 25, lat. 33 42, lon. 74 41, spoke schr. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport,) bound S.; left in port bark McClellan, for New-York, ready; brigs Fidelia, White, for a port N. of Hatteras, ldg.; Aroostook and Lena Thurlow, for Boston, do.; Kossak, for New-York, do.; schr. T. D. Wilder, for a port N. of Hatteras, do.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McLeod, Hambourg 39 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather; April 16, lat. 45 10, lon. 49, passed a number of icebergs, and had to stand S. to clear them.

Bark Carnarvonshire, (of London,) Davis, Foochow Jan. 17, with teas to Oliphant & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig William McCeane, (of Lahave, N. S.,) Newell, Arroyo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galwey & Casado—vessel to master. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Pedro, Bahrs, Vieques, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to E. Becerra—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co. April 9, off Crab Island, spoke schr. Willie, from Baltimore for Naguabo, P. R.; 23d, lat. 38, lon. 74 16, spoke brig St. Michaels, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Baltimore.

Brig Navarino, (of Boston,) Blood, Goree, W. C. A., 35 ds., with peanuts to E. R. Ware & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; April 24, lat. 36 10, lon. 72, spoke brig H. H. Wright, hence for Havana; left in port bark Zingarella, for Boston, in 6 ds.

Brig Deborah A. Soule, (of Portland,) Soule, Matanzas 16 ds., with molasses to Long Island Refinery—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds and fogs.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms; left in port bark Montana, for Baltimore, ldg.; brig T. Towner and schr. Lizzie Cochran, for New-York do.

Schr. Eliza J. Staples, (of Harrington,) Coffin, Demerara 24 ds. with sugar and molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Wm. K. Hinman.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Harrington, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Ellen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Thurber, Arroyo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to Galwey & Casado; vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and fogs.

Schr. Silver Star, Havana 8 ds., with fruit to Dolliner, Potter & Co. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. winds and fogs.

Schr. C. E. Hellier, (of Bangor,) Mitchell, Charleston 7 ds., with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Meteor, Dunscomb, of and from Bermuda, 9 ds., with produce to Duncan McColl.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. A. Edwards, Edwards, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Mary Alice, Ryan, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. White Swan, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. L. A. Lyons, Randall, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Liberty, Flynn, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Maggie Cummins, Smith, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Leontine, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. E. Acularius, Gregory, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. L. & M. Reed, Steelman, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Maria Roxana, Palmer, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Lucy Atwood, Mill, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Native, Reed, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Republic, Baxter, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. William Henry, Newman, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. Fred Hall, Anderson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Highlander, Lynch, Roslyn.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Joseph, Skinner, New-Haven.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Dill, Providence.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., hazy.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 29.—Arr. schr. Ann E. Hooper, from Philadelphia; steamer Georgia, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ships Charleston, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, April 29.—Arr. bark Adrienne, from Bermuda; steam-ship Virgo, from New-York. Cld. steam-ships Oriental, for Boston; Gulf Stream, for New-York; San Jacinto, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; bark Gunhilda, for Narva, Russia; schrs. J. M. Broomall, for Jacksonville; S. H. Sharp, for Providence; Palma, for Georgetown, S. C.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Deutschland, for Bremen; Europa, for Glasgow; City of London and Batavia, for Liverpool; Rising Star, for Aspinwall; Clyde, for Galveston; St. Louis and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Zodiac, for Newbern; Wyanoke, for Richmond.

Miscellaneous.

The wrecking steamer H. M. Hamel, Capt. Palmer Carey, has been dispatched to the assistance of the schr. New Dominion, (Br.,) Capt. Youcher, before reported at Vineyard Haven, to tow her to this port. The N. D. was from Martinique, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 22, by bark Carnarvonshire, lat. 12 37 S., lon. 111 16 E., bark Point Sallie, (Br.,) from Foochow, for Melbourne; 31st, lat. 7 04 S., lon. 103 43 E., bark Deodara, from Whampoa, for London; Feb. 27, lat. 20 30 S., lon. 43 E., brig Sally Brown, (of Portsmouth,) from Singapore, for New-York; March 7, lat. 35 20 S., lon. 26 E., ship Bengal, (of Boston,) from Sourabayah, for Boston, 45 ds. out; April 2, lat. 1 S., lon. 14, passed ship Lloyds, (Br.) bound S.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, April 29.—The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York April 19, touched at Queenstown last evening, en route to Liverpool, and proceeded.

The National line steamer Pennsylvania, Capt. Thompson, from New-York April 15, also touched at Queenstown last night, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Anchor line steam-ship Assyria, from St. John, N. B., April 15, has arrived in the Clyde.

The Guion steam-ship Wyoming, from New-York April 18, arrived at Liverpool today.

The steam-ship Hanover, Capt. Himbeck, from New-Orleans April 9, via Havana, has arrived at Bremen.

Disaster.

The Port Glasgow, from Bristol, Eng., for Quebec, has foundered at sea.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE!

A SEWING-MACHINE GIRL'S MISERIES.

"OUT IN THE COLD WORLD."

A WORKING GIRL DRAGGED BY THE HAIR AND THROWN INTO THE STREET!

A SICK FATHER AND A HEROIC DAUGHTER!

A VILE EMPLOYER CIRCUMVENTED!

A SEWING GIRL'S SATURDAY NIGHT.

A HUMAN VAMPIRE!

TEN CENTS FOR MAKING A SHIRT!

A STARVING MOTHER!

FRIGHTFUL TREATMENT OF A FRIENDLESS WORKING GIRL!

HOUNDED TO DEATH.

A DIABOLICAL VILLAIN!

CAUGHT AT LAST!

CAGED IN SPITE OF HIS ILL-GOTTEN WEALTH!

JUSTICE TRIUMPHANT!

In all the length and breadth of this troublesome, care-engendering, heartless world, there is no being more to be pitied than the friendless working girl, who toils late and early for a beggarly pittance, and no being more to be execrated than the heartless wretch who would rob her of her hard-earned wages.

A case of destitution and suffering has just been made known to us—destitution and suffering brought about by the persecution of a worthy but friendless sewing-machine girl—which calls for more than a passing notice. It is a case calculated to curdle the blood of the most phlegmatic, and to call forth a curse from the lips of the most stoical.

The victim of this gross outrage is a young and beautiful, but poor and unfortunate working girl, named Bertha Bascomb, whose history is a strong verification of the oft-quoted expression that "truth is stranger than fiction." A strange fatality seems to have attended this ill-used girl all through her life, which in itself is a deeper mystery than may be found in the pages of any romance.

Brought to this country from Wales, when an infant, and reared carefully by indulgent parents, ill-luck seems to have followed her from the moment she entered a sewing-machine shop. Having aroused the animosity of a shop-mate, who was jealous of her transcendent beauty and amiability of character, the poor girl was falsely accused of theft, thrown into prison, prosecuted to conviction, and sentenced for a term of years to the State Prison. Through the influence of friends she received a pardon, and was restored to her position, only to find herself more than ever the victim of persecution and wrong—plotted and connived against—harassed at every turn—hounded on and hunted down till she had reached the very verge of destruction, the miseries and trials which this hapless and beautiful young creature was fated to endure are almost beyond belief.

Doubtless there are hundreds of such cases that never meet the light. Capital is all-powerful when opposed to poverty, especially when the subject of that poverty is a weak, struggling girl. But when such cases do meet the light they should be well ventilated, till one universal cry of execration ascends to Heaven against the sordid and merciless wretches who persecute and rob the innocent toilers.

The history of Bertha Bascomb, the pretty sewing-machine girl, which will be commenced in the number of the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY

to be issued on

Monday Next,

replete as it is with incident of the most startling character and full of the romance of real life, will be read with intense interest by everybody, but especially by the down-trodden, persecuted, overworked and poorly-paid slaves of the sewing-machine. There is not a working girl in the City who will not sympathise with the unfortunate Bertha in her struggles, trials and temptations, nor is there a man in our broad land with a heart to feel and a proper sense of right and wrong, whose fingers will not itch to clutch the throats of the dastardly cowards who so basely robbed and wronged her.

The particulars of Bertha Bascomb's life will be found in a story commenced in the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY

Which will be on sale on

Monday Next,

by every News Agent. It is entitled, "Bertha the Sewing-Machine Girl; or, Death at the Wheel." The story is from the pen of FRANCIS S. SMITH, author of "Alice Blake," "Maggie, the Charity Child," and other powerful tales, and is written with all the force and vigor of its talented author, who does not hesitate to pronounce it incomparably his best work. It is full of interest from the first chapter to the last, and in it will be exhibited the inner as well as the outer life of the sewing-machine girls of this great City—their struggles, their misfortunes, their ill-usage, their temptations are all touched with a master hand, while the plot is full of absorbing interest and the characters introduced are all pen-portraits. The story is full of action, and the scenes follow each other in such rapid succession that the reader, having begun, is held spell-bound till he has followed the narrative through to the end.

Let no one fail to read this truly great story in the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

FOR SALE BY EVERY NEWS AGENT.

DIAMOND D MOHAIR.

It is an old maxim that a good article is always the cheapest in the end, and to nothing does this more fully apply than alpaca. Unfortunately, it is almost impossible for the consumer to know a good make from a bad one till worn, and the only safe course to pursue is to purchase a make that is known and guaranteed to wear well. The Diamond Mohair is one of the honest old original makes that first rendered the fabric popular for their brilliancy, color and lasting qualities, and are as well made now as they were twenty years ago.

Retailers say they are difficult to introduce at first, ladies preferring heavier and more leathery goods. But these goods are warranted double warp, and are as heavy as an alpaca can honestly be made. The leathery goods are produced by elastic dressing and an undue quantity of cotton, and, of course, they soon get fuzzy, crease and wrinkle easily, and lose their color, and the dress is done.

The Diamond Mohairs, made only from the best alpaca yarn, are naturally brilliant, and will not lose their brilliancy; springy, and will not crease; and, having no dressing in them, are not injured by water.

Observe the brand, and do not be persuaded to take any other till you have tried these goods once, and you will find you have a handsome dress that will remain handsome.

Now to be had from nearly all first-class retailers.

Sole importers, N. B. FALCONER & CO.

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Assets Gold, $20,000,000

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With its special conveniences, the Damping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard and Warming Closet, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., 237 Water-st.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

First-class square and upright Pianos for sale at reduced prices; sold on installments; to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

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